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EDITOR: Anoop Mishra

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

A meeting of the BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum on the theme *Women Parliamentarians'–Enablers for Achieving SDGs* was held at Jaipur, Rajasthan on 20 and 21 August, 2016 under the initiative and dynamic leadership of Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha. In the meeting all the Women Parliamentarians from BRICS countries deliberated on how being Parliamentarians they can substantially contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by influencing legislations, providing leadership, ensuring accountability at different stages of the policy cycle, their implementation and shaping the development agenda in their respective countries. While inaugurating the meeting of the Women Parliamentarian Forum, Hon'ble Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan said that the women parliamentarians, certainly have an important role to play considering the fact that women are crucial agents in tackling development issues as they have an intimate knowledge of sustainable resource-management practiced at household and community-levels. She mentioned that the BRICS countries together comprise 43 per cent of the world population, contributing 37 per cent of the world GDP. The success of the SDGs heavily depend on their successful implementation in the BRICS countries. She further said the BRICS countries should evolve their own ways of achieving the SDGs.

Highlighting India's development agenda in achieving the SDGs, Hon'ble Speaker, Smt. Mahajan stated that the Government of India has launched various initiatives such as 'Jan Dhan Yojana' or 'National Mission on Financial Inclusion', 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' or the scheme to save the Girl Child and educate the Girl Child, 'Make in India', 'Skill Development', and 'Digital India' etc. for promoting social inclusion and economic advancement of the people. She said that as women parliamentarians from BRICS Parliaments, we all are concerned with policy issues that affect life at the level of family and community, and other larger social concerns, especially, in areas like education, infrastructure and health.

The role of women parliamentarians as enablers of achievement of the SDGs, as people's representatives to highlight the concerns of the people as well as mobilizing the participation of the citizens in issues of governance and sustainable development, special responsibilities as well as advantages in providing leadership to women

and grassroots organizations, and engage in addressing issues like Climate Change and Environment, etc., Hon'ble Speaker stressed in her address. A Declaration was adopted by the women parliamentarians of the BRICS countries with a view to achieve the SDGs by 2030 is also included in the Journal.

The year 2016 is being celebrated by the state government of Odisha and the central government as the centenary year of Shri Biju Patnaik, an eminent parliamentarian and a former chief minister of Odisha. An article on him is also included in this issue.

A resolution adopted by the Lok Sabha on 'Restoration of Peace and normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir' has also been included in this issue of JPI under the feature 'Short Note'.

We have included brief accounts of the above mentioned Conference and some other Conferences/Seminars under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'. We also carry in this issue the other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always look forward to suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome informative, practice and problem oriented, non-partisan and original articles pertaining to parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field.

Anoop Mishra
–Editor

1

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN AT THE MEETING OF BRICS WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS' FORUM

A meeting of the BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum on the theme *Women Parliamentarians'–Enablers for Achieving SDGs* was held at Jaipur, Rajasthan on 20 and 21 August, 2016. The aim of the meeting was to bring together Women Parliamentarians from BRICS countries to deliberate on how being Parliamentarians they can substantially contribute towards achieving the SDGs by influencing and shaping the development agenda in their respective countries. Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, inaugurated the meeting of the Forum and delivered the Inaugural Address.

We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

—Editor

Hon'ble Shrimati Vasundhara Raje ji, very successful Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Kailash Meghwal ji, Hon'ble Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Prof. Dorinha Seabra Rezende, Head of Delegation, Brazil, Ms. Galina Kerelova, Deputy Chairperson, Council of Russian Federation and Head of Delegation, Russia, Ms. Wen Ma, Member of Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Chairperson of the International and Judicial Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Ms. Thandi R. Modise, Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Head of Delegation, South Africa, Hon'ble Deputy-Speaker, Lok Sabha, all fellow Parliamentarian, distinguished Delegates, all our Hon'ble Ministers, ladies and gentlemen, it is my privilege and honour to welcome the distinguished gathering to the beautiful city of Jaipur, popularly known as the pink city, for the meeting of the BRICS Women Parliamentarians on the theme 'Women Parliamentarians'– Enablers for Achieving SDGs'.

This meeting is an endeavour on the part of BRICS Women Parliamentarians to provide an opportunity for strengthening parliamentary cooperation in furthering the agenda of BRICS. I am sure that we will gain invaluable insights into the different dimensions of the issues with the active participation from all the delegates who have assembled here. In my opinion there could not have been a better venue than the State of Rajasthan to discuss the theme of the Conference as the State

is led by a dynamic woman Chief Minister, and it also brings to mind a remarkable tradition in the State of Rajasthan in the area of sustainable development.

Rajasthan receives scanty rainfall concentrated over barely 3-4 months of the year. The society here nurtured a strong tradition of water conservation and sustainable use of water resources derived from the teachings of leaders, such as Shree Guru Jambheshwar Bhagwan and others, who preached preserving bio-diversity and sustainable natural resource management in order to peacefully coexist with nature. Taking forward this tradition, which had mainly women at the forefront, resulted in a community-driven effort in the area of rainwater harvesting, water conservation and watershed development making Rajasthan virtually a drought-free State. There were nine droughts between 1997 and 2007, and still Laporiya village in Rajasthan did not require a single water tanker as the village developed unique dyke system called the "Chauka" and other traditional water conservation methods to set an example for others to emulate. One of the first environmentalist movements, which was inspired by women, was the 'Chipko' movement (Women tree huggers). It started in the early 18th century in Rajasthan. Women risked their lives–Amrutha Didi was one–to protect forest trees from being felled. In Uttarakhand and other States also, such campaigns continued.

Distinguished Delegates, BRICS is a relatively young group. The Group has taken impressive strides beginning from a forum for consultation on economic issues of mutual interest to evolving into a group which now has various topical global issues on its agenda. The agenda cooperation in addressing global and multilateral issues of mutual interest has been carried forward in the last seven Summits and several Ministerial meetings. We hope that it would be considerably furthered during India's chairmanship for this year, especially at the 8th Summit to be hosted by India later in October.

The BRICS countries together comprise 43 per cent of the world population, contributing 37 per cent of the world GDP. The success of the SDGs will heavily be dependent on their successful implementation in the BRICS countries. So, with agreement reached on the 'what' we have to get on with the 'how'.

Our collective track record of achievement of the MDGs has been an uneven picture and at current rates over 970 million people will still be in poverty in 2016. This is not only politically untenable; it is also economically unviable and morally indefensible. It is in this context, I feel, we need to concentrate on some of the most fundamental issues

that remained at the core of the development debates. As Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, India's leading political philosopher and mass leader once said, and I quote: 'Integral humanism is the basis for development as it espouses indigenous economic model that puts the human being at the centre stage'. I emphasize what he said–human being should be at the centre stage in any economic model.

He placed the welfare of the poorest at the centre of his thoughts. This is what we also see in the 2030 Agenda. I strongly feel that development at the cost of our culture is not sustainable. Our past tells us how civilizational strengths may steer us through the contemporary challenges. It is important that we evolve our own indigenous ways of achieving sustainable goals. While the 2030 Agenda acknowledges different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respects national policies and priorities, the fact remains that it is in our collective interest to implement the SDGs effectively. It is a vital necessity for ensuring peaceful, sustainable and just world. Ensuring food security and adequate nutrition, healthcare, education, etc., and at the same time developing and acquiring green technologies to save the environment, require resources that the least developed and developing countries may not be able to generate on their own. Therefore, the 2030 Agenda requires that mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity building and transfer of technologies to Developing countries on favourable terms, will play a vital role in the implementation of the SDGs.

Climate change possesses grave risks. Women are most vulnerable people, and therefore, are most at risk from climate change. They spend increasingly long hours hunting for food, fuel and water, or struggling to grow crops. Through their experiences and traditional knowledge, women can offer valuable insights into better managing the climate and its risks. However, their knowledge about traditional practices is often excluded from decisions about sustainable ecosystems. In addressing Climate Change, we should forge a global public partnership to harness technology, innovation and finance to put affordable clean and renewable energy within the reach of all. Equally, we must look for changes in our life styles. That will make us less dependent on energy and more sustainable in our consumption. 'Nurture the Nature' has been the guiding philosophy of Indian way of living. We are committed to a sustainable path to prosperity. It comes from the natural instinct of Indian tradition and culture. But it is also routed firmly in our commitment to the future. Our National plans are ambitious and purposeful. New capacity of 175 gigawatt of renewable energy over the next seven

years; energy efficiency, a tax on coal; a huge afforestation programme; reforming our transportation; and cleaning up our cities and rivers. In the words of our popular Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi: "When we speak only of climate change, there is a perception of our desire to secure the comforts of our lifestyle; when we speak of Climate Justice, we demonstrate our sensitivity and resolve to secure the future of the poor from the perils of natural disasters."

The bond between the Indian people, especially women and trees, is very strong. Various trees, fruits, plants have special significance in Indian traditions. All plants and flowers have medicinal value in Indian System of Medicine, Ayurveda. Indian ethos drives home the importance of preserving nature by defying it through centuries. A Hindu household is considered incomplete if he does not have a Tulsi, the holy basil, the Tulsi plant in a courtyard because it not only purifies air but also offers cure for several ailments. Similarly, Indian women worship various trees like what we call, the Bargad, the Banyan tree; Pipal, the sacred fig; the Aamla, the Indian gooseberry, not only for their beneficial medicinal properties but also for seeking blessings for the family.

Today, much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals. We have chosen the path of removing poverty by empowering the poor. Now, I would like to make a mention of a few recent initiatives launched by India for promoting inclusion and social advancement. The initiative of 'Jan Dhan Yojana' or 'National Mission on Financial Inclusion' which aims at covering all households in the country with a bank account and insurance benefit, is just one example of empowering people and unleashing their entrepreneurial energies. The 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' or the scheme to save Girl Child and educate Girl Child brings the girl child at focus of all efforts for development. 'Make in India', 'Skill Development', 'Digital India' are some of the new initiatives taken by the Government to accelerate the growth in our country.

The implementation of the noble goals in the SDGs will be successful only when we present a united front. I am sure, we are all aware of what this entails for the BRICS countries. In order to leverage our position with regard to issues of global concern, especially, the SDGs, the BRICS countries need to strengthen our cooperative mechanisms and to innovate new institutional means for meeting the needs of the Member countries. Multilateral cooperation like the New Development Bank established by the BRICS, is a step forward in that direction. The NDB can be instrumental in filling the massive gap in investment in infrastructure and sustainable development resources in emerging and

developing economies, and also giving them a greater voice in the development finance architecture.

Our goal should, above all, be to secure inclusive development for all people and to share responsibilities equitably, just as we say in our shloka:

सर्वस्तरतु दुर्गाणि सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यतु। सर्व कामनावाप्नोतु सर्व सर्वत्र नन्दतु।

It means: May all cross their difficulties. May all see good and auspicious things. May all get their wishes fulfilled; and may everyone everywhere be happy. That is our philosophy.

Women are the fountainhead of life. The family, the society, the community and the country, go around the women and it is she, who holds the world together. Women are the natural care givers. They are the first providers, the first educators, the first resource allocators in the family and society, and they are the natural protectors of the environment. In households, women are often the primary energy managers and are more likely than men to conserve energy through a greater willingness to alter everyday behaviours.

As women parliamentarians from the BRICS Parliaments, we are here to make a forceful statement that we have a pivotal role in ensuring that all these happen in our respective countries. We must recognize that, as women, we all are concerned with policy issues that affect life at the level of family and community, and other larger social concerns, especially, in areas like education, infrastructure and health.

The role of women parliamentarians as enablers of achievement of the SDGs need to concentrate on our role as people's representatives helping to highlight the concerns of the people as well as mobilizing the participation of the citizens in issues of governance and sustainable development. As women parliamentarians, we also have special responsibilities as well as advantages in providing leadership to women and grassroots organizations, which are engaged in addressing issues like Climate Change.

We, as parliamentarians, have various roles – legislative, representational and leadership. As legislators, we can bring our knowledge and understanding of topical issues and also concerns about the SDGs and their implementation to bear on the content of legislative proposals. Our representational roles extend to our engagement with the governance processes to represent the concerns of our Constituencies, helping the Government define development priorities and supporting them in their implementation. Parliamentarians also have the leadership roles in that.

In that, we can provide leadership too, and mentor elected representatives at the grass-roots – that is more important – and help initiate development projects and local bodies in securing funding for their own projects.

The 2030 Agenda also recognizes the essential role to be played by the National Parliaments in ensuring accountability at different stages of the policy cycle and their implementation. Besides, global developmental targets have to be made locally irrelevant, viable and then implemented by involving various stakeholders so that we create country ownership for the SDGs.

In all of these, we, as women Parliamentarians, have added responsibilities because worldwide women face disproportionate risks and greater burdens from the impacts of poverty, climate change and other social political and economic crisis.

We come from different political systems which provide different institutional platforms for our voices to be heard. We may have different concerns on our agenda depending on our own individual preferences and expertise but as Parliamentarians, our roles are not much different because we represent people and people in our respective countries have similar concerns which also define our responsibilities.

To conclude, India is committed to working with international community to craft an ambitious, comprehensive and equitable development agenda with poverty eradication at its core. The Indian Parliament is ready to play its role in this noble endeavour. India's support is inline with Indian philosophy of 'returning back more than what one receives'. That is our philosophy. In fact, in a prayer, we say that 'Oh God, please keep my mental framework such that I always remain committed for giving more than what I receive'. We say:

जीवनेयावद आदानं श्यात प्रदानं ततोधिकम्, इत्येशाप्रार्थना अस्माकम् भगवन परिपूर्यतम्।

That is what we always say that we have to give more than what we get. So, let us work together to achieve the noble goals as laid down in the SDGs. In this context, I would again like to quote Sanskrit shloka and that is also our philosophy:

ऊँ सह नाववतु, सह नौ भुनक्तु, सह वीर्यं करवावहै, तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विऐवहै,
ऊँ शान्तः शान्तः शान्तः।

It means, 'Om! May he protect us, may we enjoy the knowledge together, may we work with great energy, may our journey together be brilliant and effective, may there be no bad feelings between us. That is why we say peace, peace and peace everywhere'. That is what every now and then we pray.

I once again extend a hearty welcome to all of you to this gathering of BRICS Women Parliamentarians. I wish the meeting very successful deliberations and all the delegates a very enjoyable and pleasant stay in our country.

I am, particularly, delighted to acknowledge with thanks the special role of Smt. Vasundhara Raje ji, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, who has shouldered the utmost responsibility of putting in place all arrangements for holding this meeting. I am also glad to acknowledge the special privilege of working with Hon'ble Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, Shri Kailash Meghwalji, who has taken special care in making sure that all facilities are in place.

So, with these words, I am very glad to inaugurate the Meeting of BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum.

Thank you very much.

2

DECLARATION OF MEETING OF THE BRICS WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS' FORUM ON THE THEME "WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS—ENABLERS FOR ACHIEVING SDGs," HELD AT JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN ON 20TH AND 21ST AUGUST 2016

We, the Women Parliamentarians from the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa, having assembled at this Meeting of the BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum, on the theme *Women Parliamentarians—Enablers for Achieving SDGs* on 20-21 August 2016 at Jaipur in the State of Rajasthan, India,

Recognizing that the Meeting bears utmost relevance as we strive towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030,

Strongly believing that the SDGs and the associated Targets do constitute a comprehensive plan towards achieving meaningful growth and progress, and will stimulate action in areas of critical importance, involving People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership,

Reaffirming the Ufa Declaration adopted during the Seventh BRICS Summit on 9 July 2015, that there has to be an integrated approach to implement the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

Stressing that countries need to judiciously prioritize and adapt the Goals and Targets in line with local challenges, capacities and resources,

Expressing concern over the deleterious effects of climate change on ecological systems, biodiversity, and food production,

Welcoming the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that stresses financing for development, and transfer of technology to, and capacity-building measures in the developing and the least developed countries on favourable terms,

Bearing in mind that BRICS parliamentarians, especially women parliamentarians, are well placed to promote the transformational agenda of SDGs, in providing a legislative framework in formulating people-

centric development policies and in implementing and monitoring the progress in achieving SDGs,

Acknowledging that the informed deliberations on the theme of the Meeting *Women Parliamentarians: Enablers for Achieving SDGs* have helped to frame, crystallize and contextualize issues that are as integral and indispensable elements of SDGs,

Do hereby:

- ***Express commitment*** to intensify mutual cooperation based on the framework and associated action plan agreed upon and reaffirmed at the First BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum held in Moscow in 2015, and to strengthen their strategic partnership on all the three dimensions of sustainable development, *viz.* economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.
- ***Call upon*** international financial institutions to support and facilitate financing for development on favourable terms for the developing and the least developed countries, and to help them gain easier access to new and affordable technologies for capacity-building, as envisaged under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.
- ***Underscore*** the need to address climate change in all its manifestations, and work out integrated solutions to preserve and protect ecological systems and forests and ensure food security.
- ***Underline*** the significance of expeditious parliamentary approval of SDG related legislation and adequate budgetary resources, oversight and monitoring of implementation through procedural devices and Parliamentary Committees.
- ***Stress*** the need to engender all legislative and development plans for incorporating gender concerns into the processes and procedures, to contribute more vigorously to robust legislation and policy making and to coordinate their efficacious implementation.
- ***Reiterate*** the imperative of greater involvement of women parliamentarians in integrating citizens as stakeholders in the processes of development to create ownership of the SDGs, and their pivotal role in providing leadership to and mentoring of elected women representatives at the grassroots, so that they can be agents of change in achieving SDGs.
- ***Call for*** Equity, Inclusivity and Sustainability to be factored into all development plans.

- ***Commit*** to work tirelessly to ensure that society progresses in a manner that accommodates the needs of today's world without endangering the capacity of the coming generations to meet their future requirements.
- ***Emphasize*** the need to inform, communicate and educate citizens about developmental schemes, and strive to ensure effective utilization of funds and efficient service delivery mechanism.
- ***Further emphasize*** the need to institutionalize the BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum to become an integral component as Enablers of Achieving SDGs and similar issues of mutual interest to BRICS member states.
- ***Resolve*** to encourage the BRICS Women Parliamentarians to strive towards Broad-based, Resilient, Inclusive, and Credible and Community-driven Sustainable (BRICS) Development as a means to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

3

BIJU PATNAIK: THE VISIONARY PARLIAMENTARIAN

Prof. Radhakanta Barik
Retd. Professor of Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Senior Research Fellow, ICSSR

This is the centenary year of Biju Patnaik which is being celebrated by the state government of Odisha and the central government. He remained as an enigmatic leader in Indian politics with mass following. He combines both history and myths in his political imaginary. He worked on both to construct his political personality. His political imaginary worked by reinvention of Kalinga; past of Orissa (now known as Odisha) haunted him. Artistic works and sculptures of Odisha made him to reinvent Utkal. Both Utkal and Kalinga remained as political imaginaries through him got engaged with the Indian public. He had a long career in public life both as a member of legislature and parliament. He had taken the responsibilities of Chief-Ministership of Orissa and central cabinet minister as the Minister of Steel and Mines. His brief sketch available in Lok Sabha 'who is who', which gives *Biju* as a sports person combined with adventurist of piloting. All his tastes got developed while he was in Cuttack city which was the cultural capital of Odisha.

Leaders belonging to pre-independence era are like the peepal trees with strong roots spreading to their regions. M.K. Gandhi coming with an image of South Africa had to negotiate with his castes and communities in Bombay to strengthen his local roots. Jawaharlal Nehru kept Allahabad as the centre of his activities despite being a national leader. He went to Pratapgarh, the neighbouring district for his political works. Uttar Pradesh remained his centre of activities after he became the Prime Minister. Although, Biju Patnaik did not belong to this generation of leaders who led the national movement and became the prominent leaders in the post Independent India, he belonged to the next generation and worked with them in various capacities. He was an intuitive leader with an eye for understanding the logic of Indian politics. Biju Patnaik was a top leader who dominated Indian politics for more than four decades. Despite being the Chief Minister of the State in 1962 as the leader of the Congress Party, he could not understand the social

networking at provincial level which led him loosing all five seats in the election to the State Assembly and Lok Sabha in the year 1971. He had to understand the logic of social networking from the other political stalwarts and worked hard to be the top leader of Odisha with a large scale following all over the State. He remained as unchallenged political leader of Odisha in his life time. Once he developed social networking at the grass roots level, he became the Leader of Opposition for long period except the 1990s when he got a chance to become the Chief Minister of Odisha on his own right.

He was born on 5 March 1916 in the city of Cuttack in Odisha. Cuttack had shaped his personality. Time and space mattered here. The city was undergoing renaissance and reformation phase of history. His father was one of the leaders of the renaissance movement which the city experienced in the post 1866 famine. The *Brahmo* movement was led by a pluralistic intelligentsia. The leaders hailed from the Bengalis, Oriyas and Marathis who made this city their home. The *Brahmo* imagined themselves as a community having a social boundary. They married among themselves. *Biju's* mother hailed from a Brahmo family of Bengal. *Biju* was well acquainted with intellectuals, artists and politicians belonging to this community. They took up the social and political issues of the reform movement. They were well versed in many languages, minimum being three languages. They used to speak Oriya, Bengali and English. They started a literary movement and print culture in the city. This movement was followed by the national movement. All the political leaders from different regions of Odisha started living here. The headquarter of Indian National Congress (Utkal) was located here. The city had the largest news papers and journals published in Odiya and English.

Location of the Ravenshaw College provided space for discussing the various issues affecting Indian society. Gothic architecture of Ravenshaw College charmed him as he had an aesthetic view of the art and architecture. The huge playground made him engaged with different games such as football, cricket. His love for sports made him a recognized person in the college. His interest in diverse activities such as sports, music and politics worked simultaneously. All top leaders of India used to come here and addressed the public in the college hall and the town hall of the city. College students took keen interest in these issues. Being a science student, he was passionately involved in science and technology. He encouraged those who had a similar interest not only from his own college but also neighbouring colleges and schools. His popularity as a sports person of the city made him a youth icon.

There was a Medical College and Engineering School produced technocrats and scientists. There were public intellectuals who used to lead science movement. His diverse interest in science to sports and music made him to negotiate with each group at a different plane. This helped him to win his first election to State Assembly in the year 1952, going on a broken bicycle. As *Biju* was a known person of the city, he did not have to go for an intensive campaign. To repair the bicycle, he initiated a project on cycle factory across the river Mahanadi at *Chaudwar*. Kalinga tube, textile and cycle factory worked in this industrial belt. As story goes *Biju* went with his wife by boat to *Chaudwar* which did not have a township, and told his wife that he would build an industrial empire there. Perhaps, this is the first industrial belt surrounding Cuttack town which gave a boost to industrial growth of the State.

Biju got fascinated by the European model of industrial development during the 18th century. The manufacturing city of London was connected with the cities producing coal and steel. The port city of Paradeep and Portsmouth was connected with these three cities of England. The image of Calcutta (now known as Kolkata) as a manufacturing city came from London. Calcutta had links with Dhanbad through a train Black Diamond and with Tatanagar through the Ispat Express. Steel and coal were the core of industrialization of the 18th century England and 19th century India. This image excited him. He wanted to develop a manufacturing town in Odisha connected with the steel and mines on the one hand, and on the other hand, transporting the manufacturing goods through a port town. All these industrial towns developed by the Second Five Year plan of the Indian Government fascinated Biju. He, as the Chief Minister of Odisha, started monitoring these central funded projects such as Steel Plant at Rourkela, coal mining areas of Talcher connected with the port city of Paradeep. There was no train connection with the port town of Paradeep for which he had to struggle to build a national highway. This was the first major national highway connecting with the mining areas. He was fascinated by scientific and technical innovation conducted by the Indian scientific community for solving the problems of people. Be it hunger, poverty or economic backwardness, it required technical intervention. He could not comprehend that there were social and economic constraints imposed by history. Odisha being rich in mineral deposits and other natural resources such as water and forest, use of technology could bring a radical change in socio-economic life of the State. It was fascinating the way he coined the slogans carrying the future image of Industrial State of Odisha. For example, he coined the election slogan that there would be *pacca*

houses and piped drinking water to each house which brought the Congress Party as a single majority party in the 1962 assembly election. He became the Chief Minister of the State to implement the election manifesto. This slogan had a historical sense because the State of Odisha was the cradle of natural disasters and flood, cyclone and fire posed hazard to kutchcha houses. He searched for scientific and technical solutions to these problems. Each government including his state government was supposed to provide a disaster management strategy for controlling the situation.

The delta region of major Odisha rivers used to get heavy flood before the construction of Hirakud Dam. It has been found that every ten year, the Coastal Odisha used to get a heavy cyclone for which people used to suffer a heavy economic loss. Moreover, each cyclone used to kill a large number of people. As a politician he used to make personal intervention in these natural disasters, which the government machinery helped people to get disaster mitigation strategy. This tradition is being sustained by his son Naveen while handling these natural disasters.

By shifting from the Congress Party to Utkal Congress, he used a natural disaster management strategy for creating an alternative mobilizing strategy for the people. He encouraged the government and the private players to donate to relief fund. As he was friendly with many industrialists, he collected a handsome amount for reaching out to cyclone affected Kendrapara Region in 1971. Entering Kendrapara region as an opposition leader and a leader of the *Utkal Congress,* a strategy of managing natural disaster, was coloring his political vision. As he was not a caste leader, he had to work hard to create an alternative social support for his regional formation. After consolidating his political base in Kendrapara, he experimented in other areas of Odisha for expansion of his political party. Merger of Utkal Congress into the Lok Dal and later into Janata Party did not cut the social support for his party. Appropriate slogan in articulating aspirational Odisha had created a niche in each and every heart of Odisha. His leadership style did not bring a combating approach to politics. Moreover, language of politics had captured public imagination of Odisha. As the leader of the Congress Party, he was Bijayanand Patnaik but as a regional leader he turned into Biju Patnaik. Biju became a popular name in Odisha politics, people might not remember him as Bijayanand Patnaik. He believed in putting pressures on the central government to get things done. A pressure leading to negotiation was the logic of regional politics of Odisha.

Biju was born in the best part of the city. It was the Cantonment

area connected to Tulsipur. This place was the convergence point of English officials and Odiya elite. It was surrounded by the ancient fort and best sports clubs. The city provided these facilities to be a cosmopolitan in outlook. English people used to go on horse riding here. Adventurism was in the air. Running, walking and cycling were very common sports activities of the city. Biju as a young boy acquired the love for sports which he sustained in college days. He became Sports Secretary of Ravenshaw College. Love for sports and horse riding and swimming in the river Mahanadi and Kathajodi made him an adventurist in his life. He was living next to Mahanadi where as other politicians of that time used to live nearer to Kathajodi. Staying away from the hurly-burly of political activities on every day basis helped him to be a multi faceted personality. He was a politician but his whole life was not political. He was involved in public life but he loved his privacy. In his own words he admitted in the year 1973 that "I am a politician but unlike others I spend time for other activities." He was holidaying in Gulmarg of Kashmir at a time when election to Odisha Assembly was in full swing. As an adventurist he started learning flying airplanes which he mastered. He turned into a professional pilot. When he came to Delhi to learn from the Delhi Flying Club, he was charmed by the spacious roads lined with big trees of Lutyen Delhi, he bought a plot and built a house on Aurungzeb Road (now A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Marg).

This was the period of the movement of Utkal Sammilani for demanding Odisha to be an independent state. Leaders like Madhusudan Das and Gopabandhu Das were active in those days. He had an exciting experience working with them. He went with Gopabandhu Das to the flood affected areas to provide relief. Story goes that once his umbrella fell into flood water and he jumped into water and collected it. This impressed Gopabandhu. Moreover, he kept interest in providing help to the flood and cyclone affected people till his last breath. Madhusudan Das was encouraging young entrepreneurs of Odisha. *Biju* got the idea of industrial innovation from Madhusudan Das.

He was a student of a college which was the birth place of many literary and political movements. This was the time when various ideological groups were turning active in political discussions which he shared with his friends. He had an inclination towards Nehruites of the Congress Party. Combination of industrialization supported by agrarian reforms was the central theme of Nehruite model. Planning with the help of State created basic infrastructure for development of the private capital. He was concerned with the planning as he was the Chairman of the Odisha Planning Board. His political activities led him to suffer from

prison life for two years. This life made him more disciplined and a well read person. He maintained these traits in everyday life till his death. Getting off every day morning and reading was his habit. He made it a point that politics might not give him time for reading and other intellectual activities in which he kept a sustained interest throughout his political carrier. His hobbies like reading and listening to music kept him a happy person. His interest in science and technology shaped his personality. He used this scientific knowledge for creating industries and instituting prize for science.

Having a house next to old fort of Cuttack made him conscious of the past. Memory of the past floated a political imaginary. His dream projects like Kalinga or Utkal were there in his imagination. Most of his industries were named after Kalinga, such as Kalinga Tubes and his local political party got the name of Utkal Congress. He published an Odiya newspaper *The Kalinga* which was carrying daily news and literary paper. Surendra Mohanty, the leading Oriya writer became the first editor of the paper. Biju's political imaginary *Kalinga* led him to go Indonesia to work with their national leaders and helped some top leaders to get them air lifted during the Dutch rule. Biju Patnaik was accepted as the honorary citizen of Indonesia. Sukarno, the leader of Indonesia got his daughter's name from Biju.

Staying in the Congress Party as a worker and leader of the party made him Chief Minister in early of his political career. His dynamism got the support from Prime Minister Nehru to work out his vision of science and technology. As a Chief Minister he started technical schools in each sub-division of the district. He encouraged the young entrepreneurs to start industries or modern farming activities. He had to resign from Chief-Ministership for taking the organizational politics of the Congress Party under the Kamaraj Plan. In a short duration as the Chief Minister he left an indelible imprint on the public mind.

The death of Nehru and the emergence of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister with whom he had a strong difference which led Biju to form a regional party Utkal Congress which spoke for industrialization of Odisha. There was a slogan for a second steel plant. Establishment of the second steel plant in Paradeep port town would help the city into a major industrial town. As party leader he had to start from the scratch. His close supporters came with him but most of the leaders stayed with the Congress Party. Social support of the Party such as tribals and Dalits remained with the Congress.

He went to Kendrapara in 1971 to build his regional support base

which kept him in politics till his death. Social space of Kendrapara shaped him into a political personality. He negotiated with all castes and communities without identifying with any single group. This became his strength and support base of the regional formation. In difficult times he got elected from Kendrapara. Some of the leading lights of the Utkal Congress came from this region. He remained the leader of Opposition in Odisha Assembly for some time before shifting to centre in 1977.

Being a regional leader did not keep him constrained as he maintained a good rapport with all India opposition leaders. This relationship got cemented during the emergency phase when he was kept in the jail with many of them. This resulted in the formation of Janata Party which brought his regional formation into it. This brought him to Lok Sabha in 1977 from Aska Lok Sabha constituency. He became the Union Minister for Steel and Mines which was his personal choice. This was a key Ministry in the Central Government. As the Union Minister at the outset he fumbled but he recovered soon because he had interest in learning and adjusting to Lok Sabha. He had to confront political stalwarts in the opposition front. The Indian National Congress became the opposition Party and C M Stephen became the leader of the opposition. The quality of members of the Lok Sabha did not create awe in his mind but he faced stiff opposition from the best members of the opposition. They raised serious questions which he had to answer for which he had to do homework before attending the Parliament Session. As professional pilot when he was sitting on cockpit he might not have faced such difficulties but piloting the bill on the floor of the House he faced problems. From the discussions available from the Lok Sabha debates, it is clear that it was not an easy task.

Biju confronted other opposition leaders specifically Congress, DMK and Communists who challenged him at various moments on the floor of the Lok Sabha. The lower house of Indian Parliament remained the most important debating place in the world. The lawmaking process remains a complex process which requires a detailed discussion on each clause. Class, region and community play a definite role in law making process. While piloting the bill as an energetic leader of the Janata Party, he had to confront the opposition at every step. He had to learn faster to cope with the situation. He was an articulate speaker in English. The debates on the bill continued where he had to face stiff opposition. His experience as a pilot or navigator did not help here but his intellectual depth and love for facts and figures helped him. In handling Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies Restructuring and

Miscellaneous Provision Bill to secure better management and greater efficiency in their working, he had to admit his mistakes, "I must admit at the outset that it is my error that I did not choose to explain the details of the Bill while presenting it for consideration."

In the meantime there was a workers' demonstration at *Bailadila* mining area which led to police firing resulting in deaths of some workers. This strike was caused by retrenchment of workers in the mining area. The Left and Congress raised the issue of his anti labour attitude which he handled in a careful manner. He answered, "Retrenchment in the Iron Ore Industry is bound to take place and such men who are working as temporary labour will find work elsewhere." It is interesting to note that 600 workers belonging to Ganjam district of Odisha had to be retrenched. He constituted a judicial enquiry to the matter.

As *Biju* was man of six feet height, he faced a humorous joke 'the tallest minister who has to handle the tallest public sector undertaking' and he wants to be the 'monarch of this industry' from A.K. Roy, MP from Dhanbad. DMK MP, Shri O.V. Alagesan accused him as 'arrogant' which he replied in a humorous manner "I was prepared to bow for 19 months in their prison and he is talking about the arrogance of the minister."

In another case, while moving Bolani Ores Limited (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, he was accused of being regional and partisan to Odisha by some Opposition leaders. Moreover, he was charged by some showing favoritism to his son who is an industrialist. He answered, "The minister does not have a son for that I can assure you nor a son in law for the phobia from which some of my friends are suffering." Every human being carries multiple identities, all his identities got discussed on the floor of the house. Combining politics being an industrialist created doubts in minds of some people. Being a regional leader he was branded as parochial. A national leader integrates all these identities contributes to policy making process which *Biju* did. Interplay of region, profession, community and religion work simultaneously in making of a politician.

While discussing the no confidence motion against his government, he as a political leader of the Janata Party answered, that "they are the trustees of the people of India". This Gandhian idiom had an echo in the Lok Sabha. They took an active role in anti emergency movement led by Jayaprakash Narayan. Their oath as the MPs had been conducted in the presence of JP and J.B. Kripalani, another octogenarian Gandhian. The Cabinet of the Janata Party was like the British Cabinet. The Prime Minister is one of them not superior or boss of the Cabinet. As Patnaik

stressed the point, "We take them as equals and talk to them as equals. When we take a decision as a government, it is always one decision as you may have noticed."

Regarding the economic philosophy and foreign policy he stressed a point that they believed in the path of self reliant and independent path of economic growth. It was neither pro Soviet or pro American. He gave an example of the Bokaro Steel plant where Russians were supposed to get 300 crores which "I retrieved it and gave it to our own engineers, Indian business, too plain and small matter. Would you call it self-reliant economy? Would you call that a dignity of our own." Furthermore he added, "We do not want to depend on Americans for heavy water". It was required for the growth of nuclear power plant.

Bijayananda Patnaik, an aristocrat became the chief minister of Odisha in the year 1962 as a part of the Congress Party. To build his political persona, he had to struggle by losing five constituencies in the election of 1971 to Assembly of Odisha and Lok Sabha. He went to a cyclone-prone district of Odisha, Kendrapara where he mobilized social space for getting elected. Biju remained as the top opposition leader to Indira Gandhi who got him arrested during the emergency. He became the fulcrum of Janata Party politics of 1977-79. He became the kingpin of Janata Dal politics of 1989-92. He returned back to the State of Odisha and became the Chief Minister in his old age. He did not share power with other political stalwarts in the centre. His sacrifices went in making of opposition front in Odisha which benefited his son Naveen Patnaik. The modern history of India has to provide some space to Biju Patnaik as a maker of modern Odisha. He used his creative energies in shaping Odiya identity which is an inclusive one. Diverse social groups including dalits and tribals have space within the political organization. Minorities and backwards are the backbone of his political formation which has survived till today. As Biju admitted once that he had no other work for which he took politics as a profession. As a modern profession he took seriously his job and contributed to nation building.

Views are those of author's alone

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A RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED IN THE LOK SABHA REGARDING RESTORATION OF PEACE AND NORMALCY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR ON 12 AUGUST 2016—THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION IS REPRODUCED BELOW:

On 12th August 2016, the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, proposed the following resolution:

> "That this House expresses its serious concern over the prolonged turbulence, violence and curfew in the Kashmir Valley;
>
> that this House conveys its deep sense of anguish and concern over the loss of lives and critical injuries caused by the deteriorating situation;
>
> that this House is of the firm and considered view that there cannot be any compromise on unity, integrity and national security; it is equally imperative that urgent steps are taken to restore order and peace for the alleviation of the sufferings of the people;
>
> that this House earnestly appeals to all sections of the society in Jammu and Kashmir, to work for the early restoration of normalcy and harmony; and
>
> that this House unanimously resolves to restore the confidence among the people in general and youth in particular."

The Resolution was adopted by the House.

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PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Parliamentary Group was held on Thursday, 11 August, 2016 in Speaker's Committee Room, Parliament House under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan.

54th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group: The 54th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) was held on Thursday, 11 August, 2016 in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi, which was Chaired by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan who is the President of the Indian Parliamentary Group. The meeting was followed by dinner hosted by Smt. Mahajan in honour of the Members and Associate Members of the IPG in Banquet Hall, Parliament House Annexe.

Meeting of BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum: The meeting of the BRICS Women Parliamentarians' Forum was held at Jaipur, Rajasthan on 20 and 21 August, 2016. The Inaugural Ceremony and the Plenary Session were held in the Chamber of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha on 20 August, 2016. Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, inaugurated the meeting of the Forum. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Smt. Vasundhara Raje and the Speaker of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha also graced the occasion. The function concluded with the Vote of Thanks by the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra. Smt. Poonam Mahajan, Member of Lok Sabha was the moderator for the Inaugural Session.

In the Plenary Session, discussion was held on the theme *"Perspectives on Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)"*. Ms. Galina Karelova, Deputy Chairperson of the Council of Russian Federation, chaired the Session and Smt. Kavitha K., MP, Lok Sabha moderated the Session. Professor Dorinha Seabra Rezende, MP from Brazil; Ms. Wen Ma, member of the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress of China; Ms. N. Marchesi, MP from South Africa; and Kumari Selja, MP, Rajya Sabha were the panelists.

The First Session of the Meeting was held at Sapphire Convention Hall, Hotel Marriott on 20 August, 2016. The theme of the session was *"Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)–Role of Women Parliamentarians in involving Citizens"*. The Session was chaired by Ms. Wen Ma from the National People's Congress of China and Smt. Supriya Sule, MP, Lok Sabha. Smt. Geetha K., MP, Lok Sabha was the moderator of the session. Professor Dorinha Seabra Rezende, MP from Brazil and Ms. Salia Murzabaeva, MP, from Russia were the panelists.

The Second Session of the Meeting was held on 21 August, 2016 on the theme *"Containing Climate Change–Imperatives of Global Cooperation"*. It was chaired by Smt. Bhavana Pundlikrao Gawali, MP, Lok Sabha and Prof. Dorinha Seabra Rezende, MP from Brazil. Dr. Heena Gavit, MP, Lok Sabha was the Moderator for the Session. Ms. Caixia Lv, Member of the Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee of the National People's Congress of China and Ms. Vandana Chavan, MP, Rajya Sabha were the panelists. Ms. Bruna Furfan, MP from Brazil; Ms Elena Bibikova, Member of the Council of the Federation, Russia; Smt. Renuka Butta, MP, Lok Sabha; Smt. Kahkashan Parween, MP Rajya Sabha; Ms R Kekana, MP from South Africa; Smt. Vijila Sathyabama, MP, Rajya Sabha; and Smt. Geetha K., MP, Lok Sabha participated in the discussion session.

In the Valedictory Session, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Smt. Vasundhara Raje delivered the Valedictory Address. Km. Sushmita Dev, MP, Lok Sabha was the Moderator. A Declaration was adopted in the session i.e., known as the *Jaipur Declaration.* Smt. Poonam Mahajan, MP, Lok Sabha proposed the Declaration, which was then endorsed by one Delegate from each BRICS Parliament. Thereafter, the *Jaipur Declaration* was unanimously adopted by acclamation.

Km. Sushmita Dev, MP and Moderator of the Session, proposed the Vote of Thanks to all the Dignitaries and Delegates for their active participation and wholehearted cooperation in making the Meeting a resounding success. She also thanked the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Smt. Vasundhara Raje, for her gracious presence at the inaugural and valedictory functions and the State Government for the wholehearted support and cooperation in making all arrangements for the Meeting. A tour of Local Sight-seeing followed by Cultural Programme was organised on 21 August 2016. A Post Conference Tour was also organised on 22 August 2016.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, and also on the birth anniversaries of former Speakers of Lok Sabha, functions were organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing the profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are distributed on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 July to 30 September 2016:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Leader of the House, Rajya Sabha and Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Several Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi; Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Raj Nath Singh; Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; the Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Information and Broadcasting, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; several other Union Ministers; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak on his Birth Anniversary.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Information & Broadcasting, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; the Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; Several Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament; and Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes to Dr. Dhillon.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; former Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani; the Indian National Congress Vice-President, Shri Rahul Gandhi; several Ministers; Members of Parliament; and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 31 August 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Minister of State for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra; and Secretary, Lok Sabha, Dr. D. Bhalla, paid floral tributes to the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri P.A. Sangma: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma, a function was held on 1 September 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes to the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma.

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2016 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Chairperson of the Departmentally Related Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya led the parliamentarians in paying floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji. Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop

Mishra; and senior officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha also paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri Dadabhai Naoroji.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Indian Parliamentary Delegation visiting Abroad

New Zealand: A 17-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, visited New Zealand from 17 to 22 September 2016 under the bilateral exchange programme. Other Members of the Delegation were, *viz.* Shri Prem Chand Gupta, Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda. Shri C.R. Patil, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Shri Padmakar Alias Anil Gulabrao Shirole, Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev and Shri Vivek K. Tankha, all Members of Parliament, and Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary General, Lok Sabha. Shri Cyril John, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Republic of Korea: A 14-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan visited the Republic of Korea from 27 September to 2 October 2016 under the bilateral exchange programme. Other Members of the Delegation were, Shri Raosaheb Patil Danve, Shri Tathagata Satpathy, Shri D. Raja, Shri Daddan Mishra, and Smt. Santosh Ahlawat, all Members of Parliament, and Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary General, Lok Sabha. Shri Cyril John, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Call-on Meeting with the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha

The Republic of Korea: Mr. Cho Hyun, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea called on the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan on 9 September, 2016.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2016, a total of 8,130 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, students from 68 schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations from the Parliament of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan and the Kingdom of Cambodia also visited the Museum during the period. As many as 3,14,960 visitors visited the Museum between 5 September 2006 (i.e. the date of opening of the Museum for the general public) and 30 September 2016.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2016, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training organized the following Courses / Programmes for Members / Delegates / Probationers / Journalists / Students:

Orientation / Training Programme for Members of Parliament: A Half-day Orientation / Training Programme on 'Digital India', was jointly organized by the BPST and the National Institute of Smart Governance, New Delhi, on 26 July 2016 which was attended by 165 Members of Parliament.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following: (i) 43 Probationers of the Indian Defence Estates Service, Indian Postal Service and Indian Railway Store Service, from 20 to 22 July 2016; (ii) 59 Probationers of the Indian Forest Service, from 1 to 3 August 2016; (iii) 12 Probationers of the Indian Information Service, from 9 to 11 August 2016; (iv) 183 Officer Trainees of the Indian Revenue Service (IRS) (Customs & Central Excise), from 29 August to 2 September 2016; (v) 41 Senior Audit/Accounts Officer of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India from 26 to 30 September 2016; and (vi) 27 Probationary Officers of the Indian Railways Personnel Service (IRPS) from 26 to 30 September 2016

Professional Development Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: 2 Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 82nd IFLA General Conference and Assembly from 13 to 18 August 2016, Columbus (Ohio), USA and the Satellite Meeting (32nd IFLA Pre-conference) of IFLA's Section on Library and Research Services for Parliaments from 9 to 12 August 2016, Washington D.C.

Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats: (i) 18 Officials of Lok Sabha Television (LSTV) attended a Training Programme on 'Leadership & Inter-Personal Relationship' from 11 to 12 July 2016; (ii) 23 Reporters working in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Training Programme for Reporters from 11 to 15 July 2016; (iii) 19 Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended the Training Course providing Research, Reference Information and Library Service from 5 to 9 September 2016; (iv) 9 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme on "Stress Management" from 5 to 7 September 2016; (v) 2 Officials from Sikkim Legislative Assembly attended the Attachment Programme for understanding the Archival/Digitizatiion process in Lok Sabha Secretariat from 7 to

9 September 2016; (vi) 17 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme in "Public Financial Management and Accountability" at the International Centre for Information Systems & Audit, NOIDA from 19 to 23 September 2016; (vii) 51 Security Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Course for Security from 26 to 30 September 2016.

Familiarization Programme for Media Persons: The following Programmes were organized for the media persons (i) 41 Media Persons accredited to the Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assemblies attended the Familiarization Programme on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures, from 3 to 5 August 2016; and (ii) 66 Media Persons accredited to the Puducherry and Telangana Legislatures attended the Familiarization Programme on Parliamentary Practices and Procedures, from 10 to 12 August 2016

Study Visits: (a) International–The following Study Visits were organized for foreign Parliamentary Delegates / Institutes (i) 4 Members Parliamentary Delegation from the Mozambique National Assembly from 28 to 29 July 2016; (ii) 7 Members Delegation of Parliament from Bangladesh on 5 August 2016; (iii) 21 Members of the Myanmar Parliament (Pythu Hluttaw & Amyotha Hluttaw) attended the Customized Orientation Programme from 8 to 12 August 2016; (iv) 8 Senior Officers of the Secretariat of the Parliament of Pakistan from 22 to 24 August 2016; (v) 31 Students from the Pennsylvania State University in the United States visiting India under the Student's Exchange Programme with Shri Ram College of Commerce, New Delhi, on 8 July 2016; (vi) 26 Foreign Diplomats from various countries, attending 62nd Professional Course at the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, on 28 August 2016; (vii) 11 Members Delegation from the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia visited LARRDIS, Parliament Library Building, Lok Sabha Secretariat on 14 September 2016; and (viii) 17 Diplomats of the ASEAN Countries attended Study Visit on 30 September 2016. In all, 125 participants attended these Study Visits.

(b) National: (i) 51 Students of the Lokmat Balvikas Manch, Maharashtra, on 7 July 2016; (ii) 38 Rural Women Representative from Society for Integrated Development Activities, Research & Training, Jaipur, on 19 & 20 July 2016; (iii) 78 students of Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura, Delhi, on 19 July 2016; (iv) 88 Students from Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura on 20 July 2016; (v) 83 Students from Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura on 21 July 2016; (vi) 88 Students from Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura on 22 July 2016; (vii) 91 Students from Mayo College Girls' School, Ajmer, Rajasthan, on

4 August 2016; (viii) 72 Students/Teachers of PGT Political Science, MGD Girls' School, Jaipur, Rajasthan, on 5 August 2016; (ix) 124 Officers of the National Defence College (NDC), New Delhi, on 8 August 2016; (x) 62 Students of Mother's International School, New Delhi, on 9 August 2016; (xi) 97 Students of Atma Ram Sanatan Dharm College, University of Delhi, on 11 August 2016; (xii) 155 Students and Faculty Members of Indore Institute of Law, Indore, on 24 August 2016; (xiii) 45 Students of Vishva Senior Secondary School, Hisar, Haryana, on 26 August 2016; (xiv) 43 Students of Sacred Heart College, Tamil Nadu, on 31 August 2016; (xv) 44 Students and Teachers of Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College, Pollachi, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, on 22 September 2016; (xvi) 53 Students of Hooghly Mohsin College, Chinsurah, District Hooghly, West Bengal, on 27 September 2016; (xvii) 35 Students of The Doon School, Dehradun, on 30 September 2016. In all, 1,247 participants attended these Study Visits.

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PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and internet sources, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Ninth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Fortieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 July, 2016 and adjourned *sine die* on 12 August, 2016. The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 25 August 2016.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 5 July, 2016, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi dropped Sarvashri Nihalchand, Ram Shankar Katheria, Sanwar Lal Jat, Mansukhbhai D. Vasva and M.K. Kundariya from the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister inducted one Minister of Cabinet, Shri Prakash Javadekar and Nineteen Ministers of State *viz*. Smt. Anupriya Patel, Sarvashri Vijay Goel, Faggan Singh Kulaste, S.S. Ahluwalia, Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi, Ramdas Athawale, Rajen Gohain, Anil Madhav Dave, Parsottambhai Rupala, M.J. Akbar, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor, Mahendra Nath Pandey, Ajay Tamta, Krishna Raj, Mansukh L. Mandaviya, C.R. Chaudhary, P.P. Chaudhary and Subhash Ramrao Bhambre .

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 17 August, 2016, Smt. Renuka Sinha, Member of All India Trinamool Congress Party from West Bengal passed away.

Resignation of Lok Sabha Member: On 4 July, 2016, Ms. Mahbooba Mufti, Member of Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) from Jammu & Kashmir resigned.

Rajya Sabha Elections: Elections to two Rajya Sabha seats were held on 11 June, 2016. The winners were: Shri Birender Singh of the Bhartiya Janata Party from Haryana; and Shri Subhash Chandra independent member from Assam. The term of both the members commenced on 2 August, 2016. Shri Birender Singh took oath on 2 August, 2016 and Shri Subhash Chandra took oath on 3 August, 2016.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: On 18 July, 2016, Shri Navjot Singh Siddhu, Nominated member resigned.

On 20 August, 2016, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, of Bhartiya Janata Party resigned from the membership of Rajya Sabha.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

New Governor: On 22 August, 2016, Shri Jagdish Mukhi was sworn in as the twelfth Governor of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island. He took over from Lt. General A.K. Singh (Retd.), who was appointed in July, 2013.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Political Developments: The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Tathagata Roy, asked the Chief Minister, Shri Nabam Tuki, to prove his majority on the floor of the Assembly by 16 July. The Governor's directive came after the Supreme Court, in a historic verdict on 13 July, 2016 restored Shri Tuki as the Chief Minister.

On 16 July, 2016, Shri Nabam Tuki stepped down as the leader of Congress Legislature Party and Shri Pema Khandu was elected as the new leader of the Party.

On 17 July, 2016, Shri Pema Khandu was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.

On 20 July, 2016, Shri Pema Khandu's Government passed the floor test in the Assembly with 46 MLAs voting in favour of the Chief Minister and 11 members from opposition (BJP) voting against it.

On 16 September, 2016, 43 of the 44 Congress MLAs, including Chief Minister Shri Pema Khandu, joined the People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh.

Dismissal of Governor: On 12 September, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee dismissed the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri J.P. Rajkhowa.

New Governor: On 14 September, 2016, Meghalaya Governor, V. Shanmuganathan was sworn in as the new Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

New Deputy Speaker: On 8 September, 2016, Shri Alo Libang was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly.

ASSAM

New Governor: On 22 August, 2016, Shri Banwarilal Purohit was sworn in as the Governor of the state. He replaced Shri Padmanabha Balkrishna Acharya, the Governor of Nagaland, who was the Governor in-charge of Assam.

CHANDIGARH

New Administrator: On 22 August, 2016, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore was sworn in as the new Administrator of Chandigarh.

DELHI

Expulsion of Minister: On 31 August, 2016, the Chief Minister of Delhi, Shri Arvind Kejriwal expelled the Social Welfare Minister, Shri Sandeep Kumar over a scandal. On 3 September, he was suspended from the membership of the Aam Aadmi Party.

GUJARAT

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 3 August, 2016, Smt. Anandiben Patel resigned as the Chief Minister of Gujarat.

New Chief Minister: On 7 August, 2016, Mr. Vijay Rupani was sworn in as the new Chief Minister of Gujarat. Along with him, Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Nitin Patel and 23 Cabinet members also took oath of Office. Nine ministers from Anandiben Patel's Council of Ministers, three cabinet and six junior ministers were dropped. Nine new ministers were inducted.

HARYANA

Expansion of Cabinet: On 23 July, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Manohar Lal Khattar effected a reshuffle in his cabinet by inducting one Cabinet rank minister Shri Vipul Goyal and two ministers of state viz. Sarvashri Munish Grover and Banwari Lal with Independent charge, taking its strength to 14. The Minister of State for Public Health

Engineering, Ghanshyam Saraf and Minister of State for Cooperation, Bikram Thekedar resigned from their posts.

KARNATAKA

Expansion of Cabinet: On 5 September, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Siddaramaiah expanded his cabinet by inducting, Shri N. Krishnappa into his council of ministers and promoting two ministers of state *viz*. Sarvashri A. Manju and Vinay Kulkarni to the cabinet rank.

MADHYA PRADESH

New Governor: On 8 September, 2016, Shri Om Prakash Kohli, the Governor of Gujarat, was sworn in as the acting Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

MANIPUR

New Governor: On 21 August, 2016, Ms. Najma Heptulla, former Union Minister was sworn in as the eighteenth Governor of the Manipur. She replaced Shri V. Shanmuganathan, the Governor of Meghalaya, who was holding the additional charge as the Governor of Manipur.

MEGHALAYA

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 26 August, 2016, the Governor V. Shanmuganathan, administered oath of office and secrecy to two newly-inducted Ministers, Ronnie V. Lyngdoh and Martin M. Danggo. The two cabinet ministers were inducted after Rowell Lyngdoh and A.L. Hek were dropped as Deputy Chief Minister and Health Minister, respectively.

PUNJAB

New Governor: On 22 August, 2016, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore was sworn in as the Governor of Punjab. He replaced Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki, the Governor of Haryana, who was holding the additional charge as the Governor of Punjab.

TAMIL NADU

Reshuffle of Cabinet: On 30 August, 2016, the Chief Minister, Ms. Jayalalithaa effected a reshuffle in her cabinet by dropping Milk and Dairy Development Minister, Shri S.P. Shunmuganathan. On 30 August, 2016, Shri K. Pandiyarajan was sworn in as Minister for School Education and Sports and Youth Welfare. Former School Education Minister, Shri P. Benjamin was allocated the portfolios of Ministry of

Rural Industries, Cottage Industries and Small Industries and former Rural Industries Minister, Shri K.T. Rajenthra was appointed as the Minister of Milk and Dairy Development.

New Governor: On 2 September, 2016, Shri Chennamaneni Vidyasagar Rao, the Governor of Maharashtra, was sworn in as the acting Governor of Tamil Nadu.

UTTAR PRADESH

Expulsion of Minister: On 12 September, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav, expelled the Mining Minister, Shri Gayatri Prasad Prajapati over allegations of illegal Mining; and the Panchayati Raj and Minor Irrigation Minister, Shri Raj Kishor Singh over the scandal in constructing of check-dams and cases of land grabbing.

Removal from Party President Post: On 13 September, 2016, the Samajwadi Party removed the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav as its State Party President and appointed the Cabinet Minister, Shri Shivpal Singh Yadav in his place.

Stripped from Ministries: On 13 September, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav, stripped the Cabinet Minister Shri Shivpal Singh Yadav of Revenue, Irrigation and PWD portfolios.

Getting Back Ministries: On 17 September, 2016, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav, returned all the portfolios that Shri Shivpal Singh Yadav had been stripped of, excluding PWD Department.

Expulsion of MLCs: On 18 September, 2016, Samajwadi Party's State President, Shri Shivpal Singh Yadav, expelled Shri Arvind Pratap Yadav, MLC from the Mainpuri for anti-party activities and indiscipline; and on 19 September, 2016, Shri Shivpal Singh Yadav, expelled seven other Party leaders for anti-party activities and indiscipline.

New National General Secretary: On 20 September, 2016, the Samajwadi Party Chief, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav gave Shri Amar Singh the post of the National General Secretary of the Samajwadi Party.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA

Federal Elections: On 15 September, 2016, Mr. Malcolm Turnbull was sworn in as the 29th Prime Minister of Australia. In the 2016

Australian federal election, the Liberal/National Coalition led by Mr. Malcolm Turnbull won majority of 76 seats in the 150-seat House of Representatives. While the opposition Labor Party won 69 seats.

BRAZIL

Presidential Election: On 31 August, 2016, Michel Temer, Brazil's former vice president, was sworn in as the country's new President, after the country's Senate voted out Dilma Rousseff from the Office.

CROATIA

National Assembly Election: Elections to the 151-seats *of Croatian Parliament* were held on 11 September, 2016. The Croatian Democratic Union of Mr. Andrej Plenković won, the election securing 61 seats.

ENGLAND

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 13 July, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. David Cameron resigned from his post and Ms. Theresa May was sworn in as the new Prime Minister of England.

GABON

Presidential Election: On 27 August, 2016, Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba was elected as the new President.

JAPAN

House of Councillors Election: Elections to the 242-seats *House of Councillors* were held on 1 July, 2016. The Liberal Democratic Party of Mr. Shinzo Abe won the Election, securing 121 seats.

NEPAL

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 25 July, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. K.P. Sharma Oli resigned from his post before facing No-Confidence Motion.

New Prime Minister: On 3 Aug, 2016, the Prime Minister, Mr. Pushp Kamal Dahal, elected as the new Prime Minister of Nepal.

NAURU

General Elections: President, Baron Waqa was re-elected in the country's general election, held on 9 July, 2016.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Presidential Elections: Evaristo Carvalho won the Presidential Elections held on 17 July and 7 August, 2016, respectively.

SEYCHELLES

National Assembly Election: Linyon Demokratik Seselwa of Mr. Roger Mancienne, won the National Assembly Elections held on 8 and 10 September, 2016.

UZBEKISTAN

Death of President: On 2 September, 2016, the Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov died.

New President: On 8 September, 2016, the Uzbekistan's Parliament approved the Prime Minister, Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev as the acting President.

ZAMBIA

General Election: Mr. Edgur Lungu was elected as the President in the General Elections held on 11 August, 2016. Mr. Lungu's Patriotic Front won majority in the National Assembly for the first time, winning 80 of the 156 elected seats.

7

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016: The Constitution was proposed to be amended to introduce the goods and services tax for conferring concurrent taxing powers on the Central as well as the States including Union Territory with Legislature to make laws for levying goods and services tax on every transaction of supply of goods or services or both. The goods and services tax shall replace a number of indirect taxes being levied by the Central and the State Governments and is intended to remove cascading effect of taxes and provide for a common national market for goods and services. The proposed Central and State goods and services tax will be levied on all transactions involving supply of goods and services, except those which are kept out of the purview of the goods and services tax.

The proposed Bill, which seeks further to amend the Constitution, *inter alia,* provides for subsuming of various Central indirect taxes and levies such as Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duties, Excise Duty levied under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, Service Tax, Additional Customs Duty commonly known as Countervailing Duty, Special Additional Duty of Customs, and Central Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to the supply of goods and services; subsuming of State Value Added Tax/Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies), Central Sales Tax (levied by the Centre and collected by the States), Octroi and Entry tax, Purchase Tax, Luxury tax, Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling; and State cesses and surcharges in so far as they relate to supply of goods and services; dispensing with the concept of 'declared goods of special importance' under the Constitution; levy of Integrated Goods and Services Tax on inter-State transactions of goods and services; levy of an additional tax on supply of goods, not exceeding one per cent. In the course of inter-State trade or commerce to be collected by the Government of India for a period of two years, and assigned to the States from where the supply originates; conferring concurrent power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax; coverage of all goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, for the levy of goods and services tax. In case of petroleum and petroleum products, it has been provided that these goods shall not be subject to the levy of Goods and Services Tax till a date notified on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council; compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax for a period which may extend to five years; creation of Goods and Services Tax Council to examine issues relating to goods and services tax and make recommendations to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, exemption list and threshold limits. The Council shall function under the Chairmanship of the

Union Finance Minister and will have the Union Minister of State in-charge of Revenue or Finance as member, along with the Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government. It is further provided that every decision of the Council shall be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting in accordance with the following principles: the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast, and the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting. Clause 9 of the proposed article 279A illustrates about the "weighted votes of the members present and voting" in favour of a proposal in the Goods and Services Tax Council; Clause 20 of the proposed Bill makes transitional provisions to take care of any inconsistency which may arise with respect to any law relating to tax on goods or services or on both in force in any State on the commencement of the provisions of the Constitution as amended by this Act within a period of one year.

The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Bill, 2016 which sought to achieve the above mentioned objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha on 6 May 2015. The amendments made by the Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2016 were considered and agreed by the Lok Sabha on 8 August 2016. The Act was ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States. The President of India assented to it on 8 September 2016.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016: The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 was enacted and brought into force with effect from 16th January, 2014. A Bill, namely, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha, *inter alia,* to streamline and harmonise the provisions relating to furnishing of information on assets and liabilities by public servants under section 44 of the Act with the applicable Acts, rules and regulations. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee which submitted its report on 7th December, 2015. The Standing Committee has given some recommendations. However, keeping in view the concerns expressed by different categories of public servants and in line with one of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, a need had been felt to amend section 44, with a consequential amendment, so as to provide that on and from the commencement of this Act, every public servant shall make declaration of his assets and liabilities in such form and manner as may be prescribed. In view of the aforesaid, it was proposed to introduce a new Bill, namely, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to provide for substitution of section 44 with effect from the date of the commencement of this Act. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016 which sought to achieve the above objectives was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 27 July 2016 and 28 July 2016, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 29 July 2016.

The text of the above Acts are reproduced below.

—Editor

THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST AMENDMENT) ACT, 2016

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

2. *Insertion of new article 246A.* After article 246 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

> "246A. Special provision with respect to goods and services tax.—(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in articles 246 and 254, Parliament, and, subject to clause (*2*), the Legislature of every State, have power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax imposed by the Union or by such State.
>
> (*2*) Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.
>
> *Explanation*.—The provisions of this article, shall, in respect of goods and services tax referred to in clause (*5*) of article 279A, take effect from the date recommended by the Goods and Services Tax Council.".

3. *Amendment of article 248.* In article 248 of the Constitution, in clause (*1*), for the word "Parliament", the words, figures and letter "Subject to article 246A, Parliament" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of article 249.* In article 249 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after the words "with respect to", the words, figures and letter "goods and services tax provided under article 246A or" shall be inserted.

5. *Amendment of article 250.* In article 250 of the Constitution, in clause (*1*), after the words "with respect to", the words, figures and letter "goods and services tax provided under article 246A or" shall be inserted.

6. *Amendment of article 268.* In article 268 of the Constitution, in clause (1), the words "and such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations" shall be omitted.

7. *Omission of article 268A.* Article 268A of the Constitution, as inserted by section 2 of the Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Act, 2003 shall be omitted.

8. *Amendment of article 269.* In article 269 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after the words "consignment of goods", the words, figures and letter "except as provided in article 269A" shall be inserted.

9. *Insertion of new article 269A.* After article 269 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"269A. *Levy and collection of goods and services tax in course of inter State trade or commerce.*—(*1*) Goods and services tax on supplies in the course of inter-State trade or commerce shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and such tax shall be apportioned between the Union and the States in the manner as may be provided by Parliament by law on the recommendations of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, supply of goods, or of services, or both in the course of import into the territory of India shall be deemed to be supply of goods, or of services, or both in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

(*2*) The amount apportioned to a State under clause (*1*) shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

(*3*) Where an amount collected as tax levied under clause (*1*) has been used for payment of the tax levied by a State under article 246A, such amount shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

(*4*) Where an amount collected as tax levied by a State under article 246A has been used for payment of the tax levied under clause (1), such amount shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

(*5*) Parliament may, by law, formulate the principles for determining the place of supply, and when a supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

10. *Amendment of article 270.* In article 270 of the Constitution,—

(*i*) in clause (*1*), for the words, figures and letter "articles 268, 268A and 269", the words, figures and letter "articles 268, 269 and 269A" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after clause (*1*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) The tax collected by the Union under clause (*1*) of article 246A shall also be distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in clause (*2*).

(*1B*) The tax levied and collected by the Union under clause (*2*) of article 246A and article 269A, which has been used for payment of the tax levied by the Union under clause (*1*) of article 246A and the amount apportioned to the Union under clause (*1*) of article 269A, shall also be distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in clause (*2*)."

11. *Amendment of article 271.* In article 271 of the Constitution, after the words "in those articles", the words, figures and letter "except the goods and services tax under article 246A," shall be inserted.

12. *Insertion of new article 279A.* After article 279 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"279A. Goods and Services Tax Council.—(*1*) The President shall, within sixty days from the date of commencement of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, by order, constitute a Council to be called the Goods and Services Tax Council.

(*2*) The Goods and Services Tax Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(*a*) the Union Finance Minister..... Chairperson;

(*b*) the Union Minister of State in-charge of Revenue or Finance..... Member;

(*c*) the Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government..... Members.

(*3*) The Members of the Goods and Services Tax Council referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*2*) shall, as soon as may be, choose one amongst themselves to be the Vice-Chairperson of the Council for such period as they may decide.

(*4*) The Goods and Services Tax Council shall make recommendations to the Union and the States on—

(*a*) the taxes, cesses and surcharges levied by the Union, the States and the local bodies which may be subsumed in the goods and services tax;

(*b*) the goods and services that may be subjected to, or exempted from the goods and services tax;

(*c*) model Goods and Services Tax Laws, principles of levy, apportionment of Goods and Services Tax levied on supplies in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce under article 269A and the principles that govern the place of supply;

(*d*) the threshold limit of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted from goods and services tax;

(*e*) the rates including floor rates with bands of goods and services tax;

(*f*) any special rate or rates for a specified period, to raise additional resources during any natural calamity or disaster;

(*g*) special provision with respect to the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand; and

(*h*) any other matter relating to the goods and services tax, as the Council may decide.

(*5*) The Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.

(*6*) While discharging the functions conferred by this article, the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be guided by the need for a harmonised structure of goods and services tax and for the development of a harmonised national market for goods and services.

(*7*) One half of the total number of Members of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall constitute the quorum at its meetings.

(*8*) The Goods and Services Tax Council shall determine the procedure in the performance of its functions.

(*9*) Every decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be taken at a meeting, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting, in accordance with the following principles, namely:—

(*a*) the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast, and

(*b*) the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast, in that meeting.

(*10*) No act or proceedings of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be invalid merely by reason of—

(*a*) any vacancy in, or any defect in, the constitution of the Council; or

(*b*) any defect in the appointment of a person as a member of the Council; or

(*c*) any procedural irregularity of the Council not affecting the merits of the case.

(*11*) The Goods and Services Tax Council shall establish a mechanism to adjudicate any dispute—

(*a*) between the Government of India and one or more States; or

(*b*) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other side; or

(*c*) between two or more States, arising out of the recommendations of the Council or implementation thereof."

13. *Amendment of article 286.* In article 286 of the Constitution,—

(*i*) in clause (*1*),—

(*A*) for the words "the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place", the words "the supply of goods or of services or both, where such supply takes place" shall be substituted;

(*B*) in sub-clause (*b*), for the word "goods", at both the places where it occurs the words "goods or services or both" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in clause (*2*), for the words "sale or purchase of goods takes place", the words "supply of goods or of services or both" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) clause (*3*) shall be omitted.

14. *Amendment of article 366.* In article 366 of the Constitution,—

(*i*) after clause (*12*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*12A*) "goods and services tax" means any tax on supply of goods, or services or both except taxes on the supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption;';

(*ii*) after clause (26), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*26A*) "Services" means anything other than goods;

(*26B*) "State" with reference to articles 246A, 268, 269, 269A and article 279A includes a Union Territory with Legislature;'.

15. *Amendment of article 368.* In article 368 of the Constitution, in clause (*2*), in the proviso, in clause (*a*), for the words and figures "article 162 or article 241", the words, figures and letter "article 162, article 241 or article 279A" shall be substituted.

16. *Amendment of Sixth Schedule.* In the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, in paragraph 8, in subparagraph (*3*),—

(*i*) in clause (*c*), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in clause (*d*), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(*iii*) after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*e*) taxes on entertainment and amusements.".

17. *Amendment of Seventh Schedule.* In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution,—

(a) in List I–Union List,—

(*i*) for entry 84, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"84. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in India, namely:—

(*a*) petroleum crude;

(*b*) high speed diesel;

(*c*) motor spirit (commonly known as petrol);

(*d*) natural gas;

(*e*) aviation turbine fuel; and

(*f*) tobacco and tobacco products.";

(*ii*) entries 92 and 92C shall be omitted;

(*b*) in List II–State List,—

(*i*) entry 52 shall be omitted;

(*ii*) for entry 54, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"54. Taxes on the sale of petroleum crude, high speed

diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas, aviation turbine fuel and alcoholic liquor for human consumption, but not including sale in the course of inter-State trade or commerce or sale in the course of international trade or commerce of such goods.";

(*iii*) entry 55 shall be omitted;

(*iv*) for entry 62, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"62. Taxes on entertainments and amusements to the extent levied and collected by a Panchayat or a Municipality or a Regional Council or a District Council.".

18. *Compensation to States for loss of revenue on account of introduction of goods and services tax.* Parliament shall, by law, on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council, provide for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for such period which may extend to five years.

19. *Transitional provisions.* Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any provision of any law relating to tax on goods or services or on both in force in any State immediately before the commencement of this Act, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution as amended by this Act shall continue to be inforce until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or until expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier.

20. *Power of President to remove difficulties.* (*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Constitution as amended by this Act (including any difficulty in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Constitution as they stood immediately before the date of assent of the President to this Act to the provisions of the Constitution as amended by this Act), the President may, by order, make such provisions, including any adaptation or modification of any provision of the Constitution as amended by this Act or law, as appear to the President to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of three years from the date of such assent.

(*2*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

THE LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2016

An Act to amend the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Act, 2016.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of January, 2014.

2. *Amendment of section 44.* On and from the date of the commencement of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for section 44, the following section shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:—

> "44. *Declaration of assets.* On and from the date of commencement of this Act, every public servant shall make a declaration of his assets and liabilities in such form and manner as may be prescribed.".

3. *Amendment of section 59.* On and from the date of the commencement of the principal Act, in section 59, in sub-section (2), for clause (*k*), the following clause shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely:—

> "(*k*) the form and manner of declaration of assets and liabilities by public servants under section 44:
>
> Provided that the rules may be made under this clause retrospectively from the date on which the provisions of this Act came into force;".

8

SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

NINTH SESSION

The Ninth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 18 July 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 12 August 2016. In all, there were 20 sittings during the Session. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 25 August 2016.

A brief account of the important discussions and other business transacted during the Ninth Session is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Statement by Minister regarding Missing IAF AN-32 Aircraft on July 22, 2016: On 28 July 2016, the Minister of Defence, Shri Manohar Parrikar made a statement on missing IAF AN-32 Aircraft on 22 July 2016. He informed that the IAF operates a courier service from Tambaram to Port Blair thrice a week using AN-32 aircraft. On 22 July 2016 at about 12:25 hours, Maritime Rescue and Coordination Centre (MRCC), Chennai reported that an IAF AN-32 (AF-330) was not in contact. The aircraft was en route from Chennai to Port Blair, with six crew members and 23 passengers departed from Tambaram at 8:30 hours. The weather in the area approximately 500 kilometres south-east of Tambaram was mainly overcast with multi-layered clouds and embedded convection. One thundershower cloud was reported in the area. The aircraft had weather avoidance radar and had asked for deviation to the right to avoid it. The flying time to Port Blair is three hours. The Expected Time of Arrival (ETA) of the aircraft was 11:30 hours. Overdue action, as per the Standard Operating Procedures started at 12:30 hours.

Immediately on receipt of information from MRCC, a P-81 was diverted to the area, followed by two Indian Navy and two Indian Coast Guard (ICG) ships being diverted to the area within one hour. A total of about 99 sorties utilising 401 hours have been flown so far. The air assets deployed included five P-81, four Dornier Do-228 aircraft, and

five helicopters of the Indian Navy, one AN-32, two C-130, one Avro aircraft and two Mi-17 V5 helicopters of Indian Air Force and five Dornier Do-228 aircraft of Indian Coast Guard. In addition to the above, one Bombardier Global 5000 aircraft has also been deployed. Further, 13 Indian Navy and four Indian Coast Guard ships and one submarine have been deployed in the search area. All merchant vessels passing through the area have been asked to report any sighting.

All the next of kin of the crew and passengers on board have been informed and regular updates on the search operations are being given to them by nominated officials. Officers from the closest units have gone and personally met the next of kin.

Based on inputs from all sources, areas of three oil clicks, five transmission intercepts and twenty two floating objects have been thoroughly investigated by ships and aircraft, without any concrete evidence emerging with respect to the missing IAF AN-32, till date. The twenty two floating objects recovered have been determined as not related to the missing aircraft. An Indian Navy submarine is also currently undertaking search in the designated area. Currently, the search efforts are focused on the surface as well as the underwater domain to look for survivors and debris.

The search for missing IAF AN-32 is being supplemented by the use of indigenous satellites such as CARTOSAT 2A and 2B which have the ability to cover areas of the swath of 27 x 27 km. and have a resolution of 0.8m. The area is being frequently imaged by the satellites. Several inputs and leads on floating objects and possible transmissions have been picked up from satellite imagery and air surveillance efforts. Each of these has been thoroughly investigated by ships and aircraft, however, no concrete evidence with respect to AN-32 emerged, so far.

Statement by Minister regarding Formation of District Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) at district level: On 28 July 2016, the Minister of Rural Development, Minister of Panchayati Raj and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar made a statement on Formation of District Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) at district level. He stated that the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DDCMC) has been formed in place of earlier constituted District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (DVMC). This committee has been named as “DISHA” in short. This Committee will be under the chairmanship of senior most Member of Parliament elected from the district and the other members will be same as in DVMC. The DVMC’s jurisdiction was only in the rural development

sector and there were regular complaints regarding the effectiveness of this committee and timely holding the DVMC meetings.

The Minister said that "DISHA" has been constituted for effective development coordination and almost all the programs of Central Government, whether it is for infrastructure development or social and human resource development, will be covered under this. The main purpose of this committee is to coordinate with Central and State and local Panchayat Governments, for successful and timely implementation of the schemes. Efforts will be made to ensure the participation of people's representative at all levels in it and successful implementation of flagship programme of central government.

"DISHA" Committee will monitor all the major programmes of central government. The development, coordination and monitoring of 28 schemes *viz.* Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna, Skill India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Digital India etc. have been assigned to this committee. District Infrastructure Scheme Advisory (DISHA) committee will ensure that programmes are implemented as per the guidelines and available funds are timely utilised. The meetings should be arranged on third Saturdays of February, April, July & October and no change of dates will be permissible. Instructions have been issued to hold the first meeting of "DISHA" on 13th August 2016. Provisions are being made to take timely follow up action on the recommendation of "DISHA" so that development coordination and monitoring is effective.

Statement by Minister regarding large number of Indians stranded in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: On 4 August 2016, the Minister of External Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj made a statement on large number of Indians stranded in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Responding to the issue raised by several Hon'ble Members, she said that the House was informed about the efforts made by the Government of India in this regard. Informing the House on the headway made in this direction, the Minister said that the Saudi authorities have immediately taken cognizance of the matter. The King of Saudi Arabia, Salman Bin-Al-Aziz Sahab himself directed his officials to resolve the issue within two days. Gen. V.K. Singh reached there and met the Labour and Social Development Minister Shri Hakkani. She further said that she had told the Saudi authorities that they should provide exit visa for those Indian workers who wanted to come back here. The Saudi authorities have accepted it and said that they would not only provide exit visa to the Indian workers but also send them back to India in their own flights at their own

expenses. She also said that if these workers could get another employment elsewhere. They have accepted even this and they have said that they would grant permission for the employment of the workers, wherever it is available, as per their eligibility. Regarding the settlement of their claims, she said, there are dues of eight months salaries of these workers. So, there should be some mechanism for the payment of the outstanding salaries and the Saudi authorities have accepted the same and said that every worker should file his individual claim before going back to India. Thereafter, the Indian Embassy alongwith the Labour Office of Riyadh would settle all these claims. Thus, the workers will get their dues even after they come back to India. Furthermore, they have said that now onwards the Saudi government will take care of medical treatment and food alongwith other civil amenities for all those people who are living there in different camps and the Government of India need not worry about anything. She then on behalf of the Government of India and the entire House thanked the Saudi King and the Saudi authorities. The Minister also thanked the Prime Minister who developed profound friendship at his own level and made harmonious relations at the country level due to which such solution to this issue could be possible.

Statement by Minister regarding Kokrajhar Militant Attack on 5 August 2016: On 8 August 2016, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh made a statement on Kokrajhar militant attack on 5 August 2016. The Minister informed the House that on 5 August 2016 there was a militant attack at a crowded weekly market at Balajan Tiniali in Kokrajhar district of Assam. According to information available, around 11:30 hours in the morning, militants reportedly in army-like fatigue, set on fire some houses and shops which led to a cylinder blast and fire in the area. This was followed by indiscriminate firing on the crowd of shopkeepers by the militants. Fourteen innocent persons including 8 Bodos, one woman, one child and four others lost their lives in this attack. Nineteen persons were seriously injured who are under treatment in various hospitals of the district and the state capital. The state police and the security forces reacted swiftly to the attack and neutralized the militants whose identity is yet to be established. From the slain militants, one AK-56 rifle, two magazines of live ammunition and one grenade were recovered. The exact number of militants and the militant group involved in the attack is being investigated. The state Government has made satisfactory arrangements for the treatment of those injured in the attack. Ex-gratia relief of ₹5 lakh has been provided to the next of kin of those killed, ₹1 lakh to those seriously injured and ₹20,000 to those with simple injuries. A criminal case has been

registered at Kokrajhar Police station to investigate the militant attack. The Minister condemn this dastardly attack on innocent persons who lost their lives and, on behalf of this August House, convey heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families and pray to the almighty to give them strength in this difficult moment. The Minister informed that he has taken up with Government of Assam and the security forces in the state to track down the militants involved in this attack so that they are brought to justice for this crime against the humanity.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill 2016: On 25 July 2016, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekar moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. The Minister said that with this Bill, we are now including six new IITs, Tirupati, Palakkad, Dharwad, Goa, Jammu and Bhilai. Indian Institute of Mines, Dhanbad is an institute of national importance and is being integrated with the IIT system. In Jammu, the site for setting up of IIT, Jammu has been selected. The KCS College of Education has been approved as a temporary campus for commencement of its academic session 2016-17. As far as the Institute at Bhilai in Chhattisgarh is concerned, we will be opening it on 7th August 2016. Around 349 acres of land in Kutelabhata village, District Durg of Bhilai along with 88 acres of land in village Sirsa have been selected for setting up of IIT, Bhilai. In Andhra Pradesh, IIT, Tirupati has been registered and around 460 acres out of 511 acres of land has been handed over by the State Government. For the IIT at Kerala, it will be functioning at Palakkad where a total area of 500 acres is earmarked. We will be laying the foundation stone for IIT, Goa and IIT, Dharwar on 30th and 31st July 2016. The site for setting up of IIT, Goa is in Loliem of Cacacona Taluka in south district and Goa Engineering Campus has been identified as temporary campus. As far as IIT, Karnataka is concerned it is going to be in Dharwad. The site for setting up of a permanent IIT campus in Dharwad is 470 acres. This is a very big event for the Indian education system. IITs, NITs, IIITs, IISCs are all our institutes of pride.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Gaurav Gogoi (INC) said that this Bill

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri J.J. T. Natterjee, Rabindra Kumar Jena, Arvind Sawant, Jayadev Galla, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, M.B. Rajesh, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Sirajuddin Ajmal, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dushyant Chautala, Sher Singh Ghubaya, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Rajesh Ranjan, Prof. Saugata Roy, Prof. Sugata Bose, Prof. Chintamani Malviya, Dr. Arun Kumar, Dr. Satya Pal Singh and Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar

discusses the future of India's most prestigious science and technology institutions. He said that after the smooth passage of the Bill in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the families and students of Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwad, Bhilai and Jammu will see their long pending dreams come true. He further said that when we talk about IITs, it is not simply about having these institutes in different parts of the country, we are, in fact, talking about India. If there is one country and one society which puts the ultimate priority and emphasis on education, it is our country, India. Shri Gogoi also said that initially the IITs were set up through foreign collaboration and international aid. But the first IIT which was indigenously developed by Indian academicians without any foreign collaboration is IIT, Guwahati in the State of Assam. Similarly, if we really want to ensure that India is not behind the world in terms of technology but it is leading the world in terms of technology then we must focus on our IITs and try to see how we can support them. The ambitious target outlined by the Anil Kakodkar Committee set up in 2010 suggesting that every IIT institute should have a faculty of 1200 professors and close to 12,000 students have to be implemented. Shri Gogoi requested the Hon'ble Minister to create a research park with a start-up capital of ₹50 crore.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Pralhad Joshi of (BJP) said that this is a historical Bill because one of the proposed IITs is going to be located in his constituency. Despite Karnataka being the most developed State and being the education hub, there is no IITs. Shri Joshi thanked the Government for giving a new IIT for Karnataka state. He also thanked the Government of Karnataka for providing 470 acres of land free of cost. He further said that in 60 years, there were only 16 IITs established. But the dynamic decision of the current Prime Minister to establish one IIT in each State is bringing all these changes. As far as quality research is concerned, involvement of the private and corporate sector is required to have a proper research. Most of the brilliant and top class students naturally go to the corporate sector. He suggested that the Narayana Murthy Committee recommendation, which states that the faculty should be on contractual basis and their performance should be continuously apprised and evaluated, be implemented.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Human Resource Development said that he is really overwhelmed with the support and the quality of discussion on the Bill. The Minister said that accessibility, quality, affordability, accountability and equality are the policy points that will make education. He said that the Government incurs 6 lakh expenditure per student per year. As everyone is not

affluent, we have to have a graded fee structure. The maximum fee is ₹2 lakh and there is a complete fee waiver for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The people who are earning below ₹1 lakh and physically handicapped who are talented, also have a complete fee waiver. Those earning upto ₹5 lakh income, have to pay only ₹60,000 and those earning upto ₹9 lakh annual income will be provided interest free loan where repayment is to be made over a period of ten years. ₹2 lakh will be charged from the affluent section of the society. As far as infrastructure is concerned, what is important is not just roads, buildings or staff quarters but more important is the research infrastructure. The Minister said that the government had thought of a Higher Education Financial Agency (HEFA) with a budget allocation of ₹2,000 crore basic core capital. The government will leverage ₹20,000 crore for improving the infrastructure throughout the IITs and NITs. On the infrastructure backlog, the Minister said that all the IITs and NITs have already been asked to give the DPRs. The Minister said that IIT-Pal, which is a free open course available online will be made available through the TV also and that the government will provide ₹1 crore to ₹5 crore for each research proposal as per requirement. He further said that there are nearly 500 projects under *Imprint India* and 100 projects under *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana* being taken up, which will really start a new innings for research and innovation in India. Under *Start-Up* project, the IIT hostels are allowed to start it even in their hostel rooms by providing facilities, finance and escort services. 'Gyan' (i.e. Global Initiative of Academic Network) initiative have been started where more than 200 professors from all over the world, best of the best teachers have come to conduct the course and have benefited thousands of students. Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), a Web portal where Massive Open On-line Courses (MOOCs) will be available on all kinds of subjects, where a team comprising five each expert professors of all main courses and subjects for teaching students from ninth standard to post graduate level have been constituted. Under National Knowledge Network, 600 universities and institutions of national importance have been connected with one GBPS connectivity provided there is a platform for collaborative learning and access to high speed internet. All the Central universities in the country will be connected through wi-fi network where all the class-rooms, libraries, laboratories, hostels and places frequented by students, even canteen, will be covered.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016: On 26 July 2016, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour

and Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya moving the motion for consideration of the bill said that he is very happy because this august House is going to discuss a historic and landmark Bill. The Minister said that this bill primarily sought total prohibition on the employment of any child below 14 years of age in factories, establishments, shops, etc. The Right to Education Act of 2009 has been linked with this Bill. The Minister said that a child having the age between 14 years to 18 years is defined as adolescent and the adolescents who are 16 years to 18 years of age are prohibited to be employed in hazardous process. One important provision of this bill is the provision for stricter punishment. Violators of this provision will be charged under cognizable offence and will be heavily punished. He also pointed out that a provision for the constitution of a Rehabilitation fund for child and adolescent has been included in the Bill.

Initiating the discussion+, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan (INC) said that the child labour amendment bill provides for prohibition on the employment of the children below 14 years in all sorts of work, provided this ceases to be applicable in the cases where children help their family or family enterprises after school hour or during holidays. She said that the government forgot that only relatives have been found guilty in most of the cases of forcing the children to work. Smt. Ranjan reiterated that no one cares for the children because they are not voters. Increasing the extent of penalty sounds very good in black and white but only 4,474 persons have been brought to book since the enforcement of Child Labour Act, 1986. She said that the penalty imposed for the violation of the said Act was merely ₹20 and ₹25. Hence only increasing the extent of penalty is not going to stop the exploitation of the children in the country. Although, this Bill prohibits the employment of children in certain hazardous industries and factories, the hazardous work has not been defined therein. She suggested that the government should invest in the education of the children as the report of the world bank also

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+ Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Jayadev Galla, Feroze Varun Gandhi, Akshay Yadav, Devendra Singh Bhole, Shailesh Kumar, Gopal Shetty, Badruddin Ajmal, Ravindra Kumar Ray, Dushyant Chautala, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Jugal Kishore, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dharam Vira Gandhi, C.N. Jayadevan, Sher Singh Ghubaya, N.K. Premchandran, Prem Das Rai, Jose K. Mani, Kodikunnil Suresh, Rajesh Ranjan, K. Parasuraman, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Mallikarjun Kharge, Dr. Arun Kumar, Dr. Ratna De (Nag), Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Rekha Verma, Smt. Aparupa Poddar, Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Smt. Butta Renuka, Smt. Supriya Sule, and Smt. P.K. Shreemathi Teacher.

admits that if they learn the basics, read and write, the growth rate of GDP will increase by 0.37 per cent annually. Smt. Ranjan further suggested that the government should think about the children cutting across the political line and accept the suggestions made by the people like Kailash Satyarthi.

Joining the discussion, Dr. Virendra Kumar (BJP) said that the child labour usurp the childhood of the children and prevent them from going to school regularly. A number of factors are responsible for child labour but the poverty and the lack of education stand to be the major factors. Stressing that the girls are more susceptible to child labour than the boys, Dr. Kumar said that the rescued children need to be trained through Skill Development Schemes, so that they are not pushed again into child labour. The amendment in this Bill has been brought to strike a balance between the need to end child labour and to provide compulsory education till 14 years under Free and Compulsory Education Act. The decision to completely prohibit children upto the age of 14 years for employment is a welcome step. Dr. Kumar expressed his view that after the passage of this Bill the number of child labourers will fall drastically and will eradicate child labour.

Participating in the discussion, Shri C. Gopalakrishnan (AIADMK) mentioned that Tamil Nadu has achieved excellent positive results in eradication of child labour in the State through Multi-pronged and multi-departmental schemes. Tamil Nadu has achieved 99.3 per cent school enrollment of children between 6-14 years of age in rural areas, which is the highest in the country. Shri Gopalakrishnan said that the punishments with regard to violation of the child labour law should be more stringent and the State Governments should be provided with more powers. He also said that the amendment prohibits the engagement of children below the age of 14 in all occupations and processes so that they are able to enjoy their fundamental right to education. By justifying the engagement of children in work before and after school hours, the Bill denies them the time and space to develop and grow as citizens with similar choices and opportunities that children from affluent families enjoy. Shri Gopalakrishnan said that the proposal to prohibit the employment of adolescents and children in the age group of 14-18 years only in mines and production of inflammable substances or explosives and the hazardous processes, actually gives a legal sanction for the employment of adolescent children in all other sectors. An opportunity to provide justice to the most marginalized children in India's democracy should be utilized appropriately to eradicate the child labour in toto.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said

that every child is a blessing of God representing the greatest asset of a nation and its future. Shri Banerjee said that by introducing clause 5 of the Bill, where the child will be permitted to work after school hours, the Central Government is opening a back door to bring child labour. Shri Banerjee said that Dr. Ambedkar projected the children's rights in the Directive Principles of State Policy as their deprivation had a dangerous effect on the efficiency of the democracy and the rule of law. There is no dearth of Acts in our country but the problem is the implementation and execution of the Acts. Education eradicates illiteracy and provides means to economic empowerment and opportunity to live a better life. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to eliminate child labour from the soil of India. The Labour Minister of the Government of India must take care and see that the laws are being implemented. Shri Banerjee said that Child labour must be eradicated through promoting education and well planned, poverty alleviation and developmental schemes, as well as through the imposition of trade actions on employment of children.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya said that all the Hon'ble Members who have participated in the discussion on this Bill have stated that children are assets of the country and thus responsibility of the safety and care of these children lies on everyone. The objective of the Bill is that every child must go to school and no child below the age of 14 should be deprived of school education. The Minister said that family has been defined keeping in mind the economic conditions of the country and many other factors. In case of artist, it is provided in the definition that the safety, security, working conditions, physical and mental progress of child should be taken care of. The Minister said that the Bill extends ban on child labour till the age of 14 in all sectors and adolescent children i.e., 14 to 18 years, are prohibited to work in all hazardous processes. As far as punishments are concerned, the Minister said that as per the previous Act, for first time offence there is provision of a fine of ₹10,000 and imprisonment for three months to one year. Here it has been increased up to a minimum fine of ₹20,000 and maximum punishment of two years, to make it more deterrent. For second time offence, the existing provision is a minimum of six months and a maximum of two years imprisonment, which will now be one year and a maximum of three years imprisonment. Similar provisions have also been made for the first and second time offences in the case of adolescents. The Child Labour Rehabilitation Fund was made mandatory and once this law is enacted, the State Government will have to deposit ₹15,000 in the bank for every child. All the provisions of labour rights

will be included in the proposed Act. Out of ten recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, six recommendations have been agreed. Once the Bill is passed, the ILO convention would be ratified and the Enforcement Agencies would be strengthened. National Child Labour Project (NCLP) will be improved alongwith all the other related matters like migrant labourers and bonded labourers. Participation of all the stakeholders including Trade Unions and NGOs is very necessary. All the amendments have been brought before this House in a comprehensive and balanced way.

The Bill was passed.

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015: On 27 July 2016, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill said that originally the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act was enacted in 1988 and had only nine Sections and any person who wishes to acquire an asset or a property must do it in his own name, with his money. If he acquires it in the name of somebody else, then, it is deemed to be a benami property. The Minister said that even though two judgements of the Supreme Court came, this law has not been updated and put into effect. *Benami* transactions are prohibited and the State will have the power to acquire the *benami* property and that the person who enters into this benami transaction is liable to be prosecuted. This Act had to be operationalised through rules, and the rules were never framed. The amendment Bill has 71 Sections because we want the Bill to be operationalised from 1988 onwards. Exceptions where the benami principles would be exempted are in case of properties held within an Undivided Hindu Family and in the event of a Trust, Trustee can hold the property as a fiduciary of the principal Trust. The issue of properties acquired through power of attorney has also been considered and that key amendment has been accepted by the Government. The Minister said that the principal objective behind the Bill is to discourage benami transactions. It is predominantly an anti-black money measure that any transaction which is benami is illegal and the property is liable to be confiscated.

Initiating the discussion[$], Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda (INC) said

[$] Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kalyan Banerjee, Ladu Kishore Swain, Sankar Prasad Datta, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Y.V. Subba Reddy, Kalyan Banerjee, Prahlad Singh Patel, N.K. Premachandran, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Vinayak Bhaurao Raut, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Kaushalendra Kumar, C.N. Jayadevan, C.K. Sangma, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Ravindra Babu, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Gouda and Kumari Sushmita Dev

that *Benami* transactions are detrimental to the interest of the nation and *benami* transactions constitute a serious offence against the State. So, prohibition is needed and prevention is also required equally. Shri Gowda said that the easiest way of keeping the illgotten money is to invest it in real estates properties. Black money is invested to keep it safe and to escape from the clutches of law. Huge areas of lands which are vacant and barren, have been converted into banks of the black money. In Karnataka, a non-agriculturist or a company cannot purchase or own agricultural land in order to prevent black money holders from investing this money in agricultural lands.

Joining the discussion, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank (BJP) said that the Hon'ble Finance Minister had, in his Budget speech 2015, said that the Government is going to present a very comprehensive *Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Bill* in the House in order to tackle the problem of domestic black-money. By presenting this Bill in the House, the Finance Minister has not only taken a big stride towards fulfilling that commitment but has also created history in doing so. Dr. Nishank said that the Bill clearly laid down the parameters for those entities who will be treated as benami holders as also those who will not attract the provisions of this Act. The punishment of 3 years in the previous Act has been amended and a provision of sentence from 1 to 7 years has been made in the Act. He added that there is also a provision of penalizing the offender upto 25 per cent of the market value of the property. The amendment Act also seeks to provide powers of civil court to the competent authorities and an appellate court. Dr. Nishank concluded by saying that he is of the opinion that the kind of law matching global standards in respect of transparency and accountability brought by the Government will certainly go a long way in tackling the problem of black-money.

Participating in the discussion, Shri M. Udhayakumar (AIADMK) said that the Bill seeks to amend the Benami Transaction Act, 1988. The Bill seeks to amend the definition of benami transactions; establish adjudicating authorities and an Appellate Tribunal to deal with benami transactions; and specify the penalty for entering into benami transaction. The Bill also specifies certain cases to be exempted from the definition of a benami transaction. He said that in the exception to *benami* transaction as laid down in Section 2(1) of the Principal Act–the expression 'out of known sources of income' should be replaced by 'out of known sources' so as to bring clarity in cases where loan funds which are not income, are used as consideration for purchase of a property and not be kept out of the purview of the Bill. He said that in a federal

set-up like India where land is a State subject, it would be deemed appropriate that the rights of confiscated benami properties vest with State Government instead of the Central Government. He mentioned that the amendment Bill is likely to have very serious impact in rural areas because of large number of cash transactions and poor state of land records. In the event of genuine land owners finding it difficult to establish their titles records being non-traceable, as a precaution, the time taken for such inquiry should, therefore, be extended from the proposed period of thirty days to thirty months before the matter goes to the Adjudicating Authority. Time limit for disposing of the appeal by an Appellate Tribunal should be fixed in the Bill. He emphasised that the provisions are silent on the role of whistle-blowers and their protection, which would be important to detect benami holdings. The proposed Bill may therefore be restructured by inserting a Chapter on Authorities on the lines of Income Tax Act so as to have greater clarity and avoid legal hassles. Complete coordination and intelligence sharing between different agencies should be adequately reflected in the Bill. The intent of the Government should therefore be clearly mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that several members have laid stress on a point that acting on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, a fresh Bill should have been brought instead of bringing an amendment to the original Act of 1988. The Minister said that accepting the recommendation of the Standing Committee by repealing the 1988 Act and recreating a new law in 2016 would mean granting immunity to all people who acquired benami properties between 1988 and 2016. This move would not have been in larger public interest, particularly if large amounts of unaccounted and black money has been used to transact those transactions. Therefore, *prima facie* the argument looks attractive that 'there is a 9-section law and you are inserting 71 sections into it. As far as penalizing the guilty people is concerned, the Minister said that the required machinery is being made operative under the present amendment for punitive action. When a whistleblower gives any information, he gets protection under the Whistleblowers Act. In making *benami* transaction a non-cognizable offence, the Minister said that it has been made non-cognizable because we do not want multiple agencies to come and harass the people. The Minister said that the phrase of 'income' in all the three sections wherever it is mentioned, in accordance with the recommendations of the Standing Committee, should be deleted, and the word in the amended section would be 'known sources' and not 'known sources of income'. On the issue of

having four stages, that is, initiating officer, the acting officer, the adjudicating officer etc., the Minister explained that these stages are adopted to check the misuse of power by any individual and to reduce the possibility of error.

Responding to the question raised by several Members as to why should the property vest in the Central Government, the minister said that under all central legislations where vesting of property takes place, it vests in the Central Government. Replying to the question of appellate authority not given a specific power of staying the order, the Minister said that when an appellate authority has a power to pass a final order the power of interim suspension of the order which is inherent in that power of appeal, irrespective of whether it is specifically mentioned or not. So far as the issuing direction by the Central Government is concerned, Section 59(3) clearly says that no order, instruction or direction under sub-section (I) shall be issued which require the authority to decide a particular case in a particular manner. This law is not in conflict with the Income Tax Act in any way. The Income Tax Act deals with various provisions of taxation, the powers to levy, the procedures etc. This particular law deals with any benami property which is acquired by a person in somebody else's name to be vested in the Central Government. So, the two Acts are supplementary to each other as far as this Act is concerned. The Section 58 clearly provides that the Government has the right to exempt the properties registered in the name of religious deities and religious organizations. A question has been raised that under Section 53 who would be liable? Is it the person who acquires the property or the person who sells the property? In this regard the language is very clear; whoever enters into benami transaction, and obviously both these people have entered into a *benami* transaction itself. With regard to properties in several Schedule areas which are covered by the Fifth Schedule itself, this Act does not exempt those properties. But that exemption would be available in the Article 244 of the Constitution where the Fifth Schedule, Clause 5 clearly says that wherever those scheduled properties are, the Governor of that State has the power to exempt the operation of any Central legislation to those areas.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016: On 1 August 2016, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that in the last Session, this august House had approved the

bankruptcy law that is now becoming operational. The Minister said that one of the big challenges that we face is with regard to the enforcement of securities and the recovery of debt by financial institutions. The present law simplifies the procedures by which there will be a quick disposal of claims of banks and financial institutions before the DRT itself. The procedure under this law is that the bank would enforce the security after giving a notice that 'we will take possession of whatever asset or property has been securitised'. Thereafter, it is for the debtor now to start chasing the creditor for a settlement or for a scheme of repayment or move an appropriate remedy as far as the Debt Recovery Tribunal is concerned. With regard to the asset reconstruction companies as a part of the enforcement of the security, the norms are being liberalized which are included in the current amendments. These amendments were all referred to the Joint Committee, and the Committee which recommended the enactment of bankruptcy law, has recommended the changes to these laws and consequential changes to the Stamp Act and the Depositories Act itself. The Government has accepted all the suggestions which the Hon'ble Members of the Joint Committee have given.

Initiating the discussion[#], Kumari Sushmita Dev (INC) said that this Bill seeks to amend four Acts which the Hon'ble Minister has stated. These changes actually became imminent due to the passing of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 that this House passed after the same Joint Select Committee had given its recommendations. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill makes it clear that this has become necessary because of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2015 and some of the changes that we see will confer powers upon the Reserve Bank of India to regulate Asset Reconstruction Companies. This was the requirement of the changing business environment. She further said that this Bill may seem comprehensive when it comes to reforming the financial sector yet again. But we do need to ask ourselves as to despite consistent reforms in this country what is the state of our banking sector, particularly the public sector banking? Referring to a report of the Standing Committee on Finance chaired by Mr. Veerappa Moilyji which tabled its report on the 5th of February 2016,

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Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Tathagata Satpathy, Anandrao Adsul, Jayadev Galla, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Jagdambika Pal, Shailesh Kumar, Kaushalendra Kumar, M.I. Shanavas, Dushyant Chautala, Hukum Singh, Prem Singh Chandumajra, N.K. Premachandran, C.N. Jayadevan, Gopal Shetty, Gajanan Kirtikar, Rajesh Ranjan and Adv. Joice George

She said that as on September 2015, 6.2 per cent of the total loans of the public sector banks have been categorized as bad loans or NPAs and another 7.9 per cent is restructured loans. She said that the main reasons why assets turn into NPAs is because we are unable to detect at the right time, when an asset is going to turn into an NPA.

Joining the discussion, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat (BJP) said that the rising NPAs in the country had always been a cause of concern inside the House as well as for the economic experts. The nationalization of banks during 1960s and 1980s resulted in greater banking coverage and it was felt that people would get rid of private lenders. However, the low efficiency, declining productivity and bad portfolio management of banks resulted in declining profitability for the banks as a result of which, the public as well as private sector banks faced a plethora of problems. Shri Shekhawat said that the present government, with a view to ensure the recovery of the stressed assets and creating an atmosphere of ease of doing business, started to take several initiatives for bringing in comprehensive economic and banking reforms. In his Budget speech of 2016, the Hon'ble Minister of Finance had expressed such a desire before the august House that the government intends to bring bi-pronged strategy to achieve the said objective. Shri Shekhawat said that as a part of the exercise, the first level of initiative included the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 which was passed by both the Houses of the Parliament. As a part of the second set of initiatives, this Bill has been brought and this House is presently discussing it. Shri Shekhawat said that this Bill primarily seeks to amend four Acts namely SARFAESAI Act; Indian Stamp Act, 1899; Depositories Act, 1996 and DRT Act. The proposed Bill has put a time limit of 30 days for the Banks to take possession of collateralized properties in order to recover their debts. The very concept of Central Registry for assets has been strengthened under the Act. Several provisions have been made in the Bill for strengthening and streamlining the work of ARCs. The definition of secured creditors has also been modified in the proposed Bill and the debentures and trustees registered with SEBI have also been accepted as secured creditors. The definition of property has been reworked in the Bill by including all the tangible and intangible assets under it. The Appellate jurisdiction which had been missing under the DRT Act, 1993 has also been defined in this bill. The Reserve Bank of India has been empowered to regulate the Asset Reconstruction Companies in order to have effective control over them. In case of non-compliance of the instructions of the RBI, the provision of penalty has been raised from ₹5 lakh to ₹1 crore. The Minister further said that the proposed Amendment Bill and the R.B.C. code, 2016 will

not only usher in a new chapter of economic reforms in the country bringing about improvement in the banking sector of the country, Indian banks will not only be relieved of the NPA burden but banks will have a level playing field on the basis of the international banking rules. Shri Shekhawat said that after the passage of the proposed Bill, the outcome will be as expected in the economic horizon of the country.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. P. Venugopal (AIADMK) said that in order to reduce the huge level of Non-Performing Assets in the banks, the Government has proposed certain amendments to make the process of debt recovery effective. Dr. Venugopal said that the amendment Bill gives more powers to the Reserve Bank of India to regulate Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) which will greatly affect the small entrepreneurs in a big way. Dr. Venugopal said that the proposed Bill does not address the issues of the MSME sector. The term 'any other office' should be deleted from the Clause as it promotes cherry picking of forums by banks to settle their debt recovery cases. The Amendment Bill does not provide for any measures which incentivise the ARCs to expedite the restructuring efforts. He suggested that banks should follow the due process of law while recovering their dues and unwarranted muscle power should not be used.

Participating in the discussion, Prof. Saugata Roy (AITC) said that Banks are in a bad shape and are in dire need of capital infusion from the Government. Central Electronic Registry has been created to prevent multiple loaning from different banks on the same immovable property. Prof. Roy said that the Amendment empowers the Reserve Bank of India to regulate the ARCs to carry out audit and inspection of the ARCs and to impose penalty on the ARCs. There is a big change that there will be an exemption of Stamp Duty on loans assigned by banks and financial institutions to Asset Reconstruction Companies. Prof. Roy further said that the Amendment will enable the Non-Institutional Investors to invest in security receipts by the Asset Reconstruction Companies. The debenture trustees will have same rights as secured creditors. There would be specific timelines for taking possession of secured assets. Prof. Roy said that amendment of the Indian Stamp Act and amendment of the Depositors Act, 1996 will help banks and financial institutions to recover bank loans faster. He suggested that forensic audit should be made compulsory for specific class of borrowers so that diversion of funds by promoters to unrelated business do not take place. Developing a vibrant bond market is necessary to finance infrastructure projects because most of these big defaulters are actually infrastructure companies. The biggest loans are

all in infrastructure sector. Prof. Roy supported the law and said that the banking system is in its worst crisis where credit is not flowing into the market. There should not be bank official terrorism where they drag the small leader to the court.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Arun Jaitley said that if a person is declared as a willful defaulter, then certainly there are prosecutions in those cases. The Minister said that an asset is performing as long as it is servicing the bank. The moment it stops servicing the banks, it becomes non-performing. The reason could be somebody has siphoned off money or diverted the money which is a criminal offence. In other case, it could be that loans have been wrongly given. There can be a third category also where loans were rightly given, they were given to good units and for some reason the business cycle has taken an adverse turn and that particular industry gets adversely affected. The largest loans today rely in four to five sectors. The steel sector, over the last few years has been facing a stress due to low global demand because of the global slowdown. The infrastructure projects and the power sector had large debts pending. So, the real answer is, as far as the big loans are concerned, the economic cycle itself which have to take care of a large number of them. As far as the big loans are concerned, the answer is, banks must be empowered to take effective legal action against the defaulters. Securitisation and DRT are the two principal laws towards steps in that direction. As far as DRT law is concerned, we have said not more than two adjournments and the whole system is now intended to become electronic.

The second part of the amendment is with regard to the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Law (SARFAESI Law) wherein the bank is empowered to take over the asset. The security can be given to the Asset Reconstruction Company. The idea is that the unit must go on and it must economically become more liquid and the jobs are not lost in the whole process. Farmers' agricultural land is exempted from securitisation under Section 31 (i) of the Act. Loans less than ₹20 lakhs are settled on a large scale by Lok Adalat. Central Registry established on 31st March 2011 is now functional. Unlisted debentures cannot come with the purview of the SARFAESI Act because they are not regulated by SEBI. If the performance of Asset Reconstruction Company is not satisfactory, it is regulated by RBI itself. The leasehold rights of the lands will remain with the person who takes it over and the land cannot revert back to the State.

The Bill was passed.

The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016: On 9 August 2016 the Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that Labourers play a significant role in building the nation. The Hon'ble Prime Minister and the NDA Government have taken new initiatives like *Make-In-India*, *Skill India* and *Digital India*. The Minister said that a large number of organized work force will be benefited by this Bill. This Amendment Bill has four main proposals with regard to injury, industrial accident, death and disablement. Penalty has been increased from ₹5,000 to ₹50,000. In order to reduce the litigation, the limit for appeal in courts has been increased from ₹300 to ₹10,000. On the payment of compensation, this proposed amendment Bill has done away with the discretion of the Labour Commissioner.

Joining the discussion*, Shri Dushyant Singh (BJP) said that this Bill has come up because of reviews by various Law Commissions. This Bill will help all sections of the community basically the employees working in the industry. Shri Singh said that the employer has to inform the employee about the benefits to the employees and the workers. The compensation amount has been enhanced and if an employer moves the court, the dues of the employee are held back. The Government has decided to pay allowance to the employee till such time as the verdict of the court comes.

Participating in the discussion, Shri P. Nagarajan (AIADMK) said that Workers employed in the organized and unorganized sectors, sustaining injuries at their workplace, should be eligible for higher compensation from employers. Shri Nagarajan further said that according to this Bill, the employers will be liable for penalty amount in the range of ₹50,000 – ₹1 lakh in case they fail to report the authorities about an accident occurring in work premises leading to injuries, serious body injuries or death of a worker. He said that the law will ensure that employees are not harassed by the employers for a small amount of compensation. The proposed amendment related to a hike in penalty in case of non-reporting of accidents is a very encouraging move. He also

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Gajanan Kirtikar, Jayadev Galla, B. Vinod Kumar, Gaurav Gogoi, Sunil Kumar Singh, Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli, Kaushalendra Kumar, Dushyant Chautala, Rajesh Kumar Diwakar, Ajay Misra Teni, Rajesh Ranjan, Badruddin Ajmal, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, N.K. Premachandran, Arvind Sawant, Harinarayan Rajbhar, Rameshwar Teli, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Sunil Baliram Gaikwad, Dr. Mamtaz Sanghamita, Dr. Arun Kumar and Smt. Pratima Mondal

said that any legislation to protect the interests of the employees and provision for a better compensation is welcome and the need of the hour.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya said that he is overwhelmed by the kind of support that the entire House has extended to this Bill in one voice and in all unanimity. The Minister clarified that all the recommendations made by law commission have been incorporated in the Act of 2009 by bringing in amendments to this effect. Matters which were left earlier have been incorporated by prioritizing them. The discretionary power of the labour commissioner to stay the compensation award have been done away with this Amendment Bill. Any delay in the payment of compensation amount should be given with 12 percent interest. The Minister said that as most of the workers are illiterate, compensation notices should be displayed on the notice board of the employer besides giving a copy of the notices to the employee. The Minister informed that ESIC facility is being expanded geographically to more places. With regard to pending cases, the Minister said that fast track courts would be established. The Minister said that occupational diseases prevailing in the hazard areas is also being incorporated in this Bill. The Minister also informed the House that 7 out of 10 demands of Trade Unions have been fulfilled and further said that the government is committed for job security, wage security and social security.

The Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Question Hour during the Ninth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha was very active.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 30 June 2016. The notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions for the Session were entertained w.e.f. 1 July 2016, the day following issue of Summons. The last date of receiving notices of questions was 27 July 2016.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 33,939 (SQ 21,739 + USQ 12,200). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 34,222 (SQ 21,946+USQ 12,276). The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for

ballot in a day, were 1336 and 695, respectively, on 2 August 2016 and 27 July 2016. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day, were 462 and 297 for 18 July 2016 and 19 July 2016, respectively. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose name included in the ballot were 313 for 4 August 2016 and 115 for 18 July 2016, respectively.

All notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents, with a view to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 34,222 notices of questions received, including split questions, 400 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 4,600 in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

Three Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Human Resource Development answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred), i.e 361 followed by the Minister of Finance who answered 333 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred), which was 2, was answered by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Names of 390 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted / clubbed were 80 against the name of Shri Gajanan Kirtikar, MP. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 317 on 4 August 2016 and 139 on 19 July 2016, respectively. Twenty notices for Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Two notices were admitted. One was discussed and One postponed for next session and the remaining were disallowed.

Two statements were made by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, correcting the reply already given to previous questions in Lok Sabha.

A total of 99 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 4.95. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was eight, on 8 August 2016 and minimum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was three, on 19 July 2016.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 230 per day during the entire Session.

A total of four thousand nine hundred and one Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session and 80 copies each of the relevant Statements were sent half-an-hour before the commencement of the Question Hour to the Parliamentary Notice Office for the use of Members.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste, sitting member of Sixteenth Lok Sabha; Sarvashri Prabhulal Rawat, Shakeelur Rehman, Pravin Rashtrapal, K. Anirudhan, Rudra Madhab Ray, Neil Aloysius O'Brien, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, Shri Punamchand Mithabhai Vanakar, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini Singh, Shri Jagannath Mallik, all former members of Parliament.

References were also made by the Speaker to the following tragic incidents and loss of life:

Seventeen persons who were reported to have been killed and several others injured when fire broke out in the Central Ammunition Depot of Army at Pulgaon in Wardha district of Maharashtra on 31 May 2016.

Ninety Six persons who were reported to have been killed and a large number of others who were affected due to cloudbursts, landslide, heavy rains, floods and lightning in Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Odisha.

Loss of innocent lives including two Indians in a suicide bomb attack by terrorist in Kabul on 20 June 2016.

Eight Central Reserve Police Force jawans who were martyred and 20 (Twenty) others injured when the bus carrying them was reportedly ambushed by terrorists in Pampore, on the outskirts of Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir on 25 June 2016.

Victims of the gruesome and horrifying terrorists attack in Istanbul airport, Turkey on 28 June 2016.

Forty persons who were killed and 58 reportedly injured in a twin suicide bomb attack upon a convoy of buses transporting Afghan Police cadets in Kabul on 30 June 2016.

Loss of innocent lives including one Indian national in the heinous attack on innocent people by terrorists in Dhaka on 1-2 July 2016. Victims of the dastardly terror attack which took place in Jeddah, Quatif and the holy city of Madinah in Saudi Arabia on 4 July 2016.

Eighty four persons including many children who were killed and over a dozen injured in the dastardly attack of innocent people celebrating the National Day of France by terrorist in the city of Nice, France on 14 July 2016.

Ten Central Reserve Police Force personnel who were martyred and another five wounded in an IED explosion in Chakarbanda-Dumarinala forests in Aurangabad district of Bihar on 18 July 2016.

Fourteen persons who were reported to have been killed and several others injured in an extremist attack in Kokrajhar district of Assam on the 5 August 2016.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTIETH SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Fortieth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 18 July 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 12 August 2016. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 25 August 2016. In all, the House sat for 20 days during the session.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS / DISCUSSIONS

Short Duration Discussion on Situation Arising out of Price Rise in the Country: A short duration discussion on the situation arising out of Price Rise took place on 27 July 2016. Initiating the discussion, Shri Derek O'Brien of the Trinamool Congress Party (TCP) pointed that the retail inflation was at 21-month high, food inflation was up by 7.5 per cent and cost of vegetables and pulses had also flared up. He cited the data showing prices of essential commodities collected from 30 markets across the country to support his argument. He further requested the Government to take note of the ECOWRAP (Economic and Research Department of the State Bank of India) Report depicting the regular time span in which prices of potato, onion and tomato increased. He drew attention of the Government to the possible cartelization or a conscious decision to grow a particular crop in a year by vested interests. He pointed that the issue was not restricted to the price of essential commodities, but also to the medicines and many other items. While offering solution to the problem he referred to the earlier suggestion made in the Parliament in December 2015, wherein, it was stated that while importing commodities from far away African countries, imports could be made from the neighbouring countries also. He further underlined some ways which worked well in Bengal *viz.* introducing fair price shops for selling pulses and vegetables at a much lower rate as they were being purchased directly from the farmers. To curb the distress selling by the farmers, he said, air-conditioned vehicles could be provided for transporting vegetables. He also expressed disappointment over the fact that despite the fall in cost of crude oil and petro products, its benefit was not being passed on to the consumers. He urged the

* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Government to refrain form fudging of numbers and calculations and act responsibly to bring down the prices.

Participating in the discussion[$], Shri Naresh Agrawal of the Samajwadi Party said that it was evident that the inflation had been prevalent in the country and the same was confirmed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) itself. He stated that despite persistent requests, interest rates were not being reduced and EMIs had become a big burden for poor people. Further, despite the fact that cost of petrol and diesel had reduced, they were being sold at higher rates in market resulting in high transportation cost and intern increasing the cost of commodities. He further drew the attention of the Government towards rampant corruption in the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and pointed out that the fair price shops could not provide food grains, kerosene etc. at appropriate rate as they had to bribe police and FCI authorities. He stressed the need to improve the system. He further objected on putting limit on issuing Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards as population had increased and so was the number of needy people. Further, the Government had stopped the fresh recruitments which resulted in increasing the unemployment level. He pointed that other States had been running their own schemes to provide food on subsidised rates *viz.* Tamil Nadu; the Central Government neither appreciated them and nor offered any financial assistance. He alleged that the Government seemed to have partial view for States having Government of other political parties and stressed on resolving the situation by going above party politics.

Shri Praful Patel of the National Congress Party (NCP), while participating in the discussion said that every year the issue of inflation was discussed in the Session without bringing out any solution to the problem. He said that usually inflation was equated in terms of the cost of potato, tomato or pulses, but farmers, who grow them, had been equally affected by the menace of price rise as cost of other things had also increased. Even middle class was affected of the inflation because cities have their own expenses *viz.* high education and transportation cost. He said that the matter would not be resolved just by importing pulses or opening fair price shops. He stressed the need to enhance the farm income, as 60 per cent of population still lives in villages. He

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[$] Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prabhat Jha, S.R. Balasubramoniyan, Harivansh, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, R.S. Bharathi, Pramod Tiwari, Shwait Malik, Ashok Siddharth, Rajeev Shukla, Ram Vichar Netam, Sitaram Yechury, D. Raja, Narendra Budania, Ripun Bora, Husain Dalwai, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. Sanjay Sinh, Smt. Rajani Patil and Smt. Viplove Thakur.

highlighted the fact about the large difference in the money received by the farmers at village for their produce and its cost when it reaches the consumer at the end. While agreeing that there had been progress through food processing and cold chains, he pointed that it needed to be done on large scale and at accelerated speed while ensuring that farmers get direct benefit. He emphasised on the need to create more employment opportunities in rural India.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution pointed that as per the figures overall inflation which was 10.2 per cent in 2012-13 had come down to 5.8 per cent in June 2016. He further gave figures regarding commodities whose price had actually decreased *viz.* rice, wheat, refined oil and tea. Regarding increase in price of edible oil he said that its production in the country was only 40 per cent and remaining 60 per cent was imported from other countries. As regards increase in cost of sugar, he explained that on the persistent demand of some Members from Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, to save sugar-mills from closing, Government had to take steps like relaxation from import duty and export incentives. Regarding onion, potato and tomato, he said that the Government had purchased around 20,000 tonnes of onion to control the price, however, they were seasonal things and their price fluctuate accordingly. Pointing to other reasons resulting in hike of prices, he referred to Agriculture Produce Market Committees (APMC) Act as in States having this Act farmers had to sell their produce through Market Committees only. Further stating that despite the fact that production of many commodities including tomato and potato had enhanced, their price had increased due to lapses in supply chain and hoardings. He also pointed that there had always been a big gap between demand and supply in the market resulting in hike in prices. To address the issue, he informed the Government, created a Buffer Stock which was initially of 1.5 lakh tonnes and had now been raised to 20 lakh tonnes. He said that the only solution to the problem was to increase production for which there were only two means–to encourage farmers to produce pulses to the maximum and second, it depended on weather. To encourage farmers for the same, he said, Government had increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) by ₹425/- per quintal. Besides, Government had put restrictions on stock-limit of pulses and resultantly, 1 lakh 34 thousand tonnes of pulses had been seized. The Minister further stated that the State Governments should also bear the responsibility of checking Price Rise, along with the Central Government. Under the Food Security Act, the Government was purchasing rice, wheat at market rates and which was further being provided at ₹2/- or

₹3/- per kg. He said that the State Governments could also do that; they could waive off tax on pulses; they could also import it and could implement the stock limit. He also requested the State Governments to work in consonance with the Central Government to take action against hoarders to provide pulses to the people at the affordable prices.

***Short Duration Discussion on Developments in the States of Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh leading to change in Governments there and Role of Governors in respective States*:** A short duration discussion on developments in the States of Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh leading to change in governments there and the role of Governors in the respective States took place on 4 August 2016.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Anand Sharma of the Indian National Congress (INC) stated that India is a Constitutional democracy and the Governments are elected through a popular mandate, holding the office in Centre and in States, as long as they have the mandate and majority in the House. The Governors of the States, as per the Constitution, hold office with the pleasure of the President of India; and executive functions on the advice of the Council of Ministers unless there is no Government in office and there is President's rule. The Governor is expected to respect the elected Chief Minister and the Government of the day and accepts the advice of the Council of Ministers. Even with regard to the convening of the State Assembly, a Governor is not supposed to interfere in the day-to-day functioning of an elected Government in administrative matters or take decisions unilaterally, for which there is no Constitutional mandate. He said that both in the case of Arunachal Pradesh and later in the case of Uttarakhand, Constitution was not respected. There was institutional impropriety, disrespect to the elected Governments and insult to the people's mandate.

In Arunachal Pradesh, he informed, the Assembly session had concluded on 21 October 2015 and on the recommendation of the Chief Minister, the Governor had summoned the Assembly Session for 14 January 2016. But, he preponed and advanced the Assembly Session because of the representation given by some dissidents and the BJP MLAs, hence violating the Constitution and destabilising the elected Government of the Chief Minister Nabam Tuki. Apart from that, the meeting of the legislators, at whose behest the session was advanced, was not held in the Assembly; the Governor decided that the Deputy Speaker would preside over the group of legislators and they were given the legitimacy or sought to be given the legitimacy of that of an Assembly session. In Uttarakhand on 18 March 2016, nine rebel Congress legislators broke from the party to join the BJP. On 19 March,

the Governor called the Government for floor test and asked the Chief Minister to prove the majority, which was accepted to be done on 28 March 2016. However, just a day before the date, President's Rule was imposed in the State. The very next day, the Uttarakhand High Court made it absolutely clear that the proclamation to impose President's rule was open to judicial review and lifted the President's rule and again called for a trust vote. The Assembly reposed its trust and confidence in the Chief Minister and the Congress Government continued in the office. He said that being in majority at the Centre does not allow a Government to topple, destabilise and insult the elected Governments and trample upon the Constitution of the Republic of India. Shri Sharma quoted from the landmark verdict of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court made on 13 July 2016, 'the Messages of Governor of Arunachal Pradesh to advance the Assembly Session in December 2015 and to decide the manner of conducting the Assembly proceedings were violative of Constitutional provisions and he could not have acted without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers'. The judgment said that the Constitution did not allow any role to a Governor to interfere in the activities of the Assembly and the activities within a political party, confirming turbulence, or unrest within its ranks. Hence, he said, the Governor could not act as the Ombudsman of the State Legislature. He urged the House that after such judgment of the Constitution Bench, Governor of the Arunachal Pradesh should be removed from his position.

Participating in the discussion#, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy of the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), said that the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had expressed concern about the incorporation of Articles 355 and 356 in the Constitution. He had hoped that such Articles would never be called into operation and would remain a dead letter; and if at all they were brought into operation, the President would take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the Provinces. He said that Dr. Ambedkar's warning had been forgotten. He further referred to a consultation paper on Article 356 of the Constitution by an Advisory Panel of National Commission, constituted to review the working of the Constitution, which pointed that, the Ministry of any State has lost the confidence of the Legislative Assembly or not, should only be decided

Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Prabhat Jha, Neeraj Shekhar, Ram Nath Thakur, Veer Singh, D.P. Tripathi, V. Vijayasai Reddy, Kapil Sibal, Bhupender Yadav, D. Raja, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, T.K. Rangarajan, Pradeep Tamta, Swapan Dasgupta, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Smt. Vijila Sathyananth and Smt. Kanimozhi.

on the floor of the Assembly and the Governor should not be allowed to dismiss the Ministry so long as it enjoys the confidence of the House. He asserted that the time has come when this august House should discuss and review whether Article 356 should remain or not. He said that the appointment of Governors, who were essentially the agents and agent-provocateurs of the ruling party of the Centre, in the States with the objective to curb democratically elected Government's activities should come to an end.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Kiren Rijiju, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, rebuffed the allegations made against the Government and alleged that the House was being mislead. He said that in last two years, there had been three instances of President's rules - in the Union Territory of Delhi whose Lieutenant Governor was appointed by the previous Government, Uttarakhand where the Governor was also appointed by the previous Government and Arunachal Pradesh, where Governor was former Chief Secretary of Assam who never allied with any of the political parties or ideology. He said that all the three Governors had an excellent track record in performing their duties. He claimed that the Central Government had no role in the entire case. He said that the problem in Arunachal Pradesh emanated from differences within the Congress party, when 21 MLAs of the Party from Arunachal Pradesh came to Delhi to meet the Congress Party President. However, when they were not given audience for four months, they came out in the Press and spoke against the current Chief Minister. After the verdict of the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court, the *status quo* was put and the Chief Minister was reinstated. The Minister wanted to know as to why the Chief Minister resigned after being reinstated and another dissident leader was deputed as the new Chief Minister. He said that the issue was being created unnecessarily and the question was to change the leadership only within the Congress Party. He stated that once the leadership matter was resolved the matter was over and it should not have been brought to the House.

Discussion on the Prevailing Situation in Kashmir Valley: A discussion on the prevailing situation in Kashmir valley took place on 10 August 2016. Initiating the discussion, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Leader of the Opposition said that it had been for the first time that in a month's Session, a matter was being discussed for the fourth time. He expressed disappointment over the fact that the Prime Minister did not address the issue in the House and rather made a statement from the Madhya Pradesh. He said that the Kashmir problem was basically a democratic and humanitarian problem, but not of communalism. Mentioning that communalism and separatism were different, he said

that there had been slogans of separatism and militants were killing people irrespective of religion. He stated that the Kashmir's law and order problem was different as it was being handled both by police and para-military forces. Further, the state had limited resources and was dependent on the Centre for development purposes and salaries. Hence, the matter could not be resolved only by the State Government. He stated that Jammu and Kashmir was integral part of India, but there should be integration of mind and heart also; there should be some coherence between the federal Government and the State Government; agony and pain of the people of the State should be felt by all. Mentioning about the steps taken by the past Government he said that three Round Table Conferences were held during the tenure of UPA government in which except Hurriyet, leaders of all political parties, religious groups and representatives of all the three regions of the state had participated. Five working groups were formed thereafter and many of their recommendations were implemented. A number of confidence building measures were adopted *viz.* flats were provided to the Kashmiri Pandits along with launching a special recruitment drive for them. For economic development, 22 tourism authorities were started, railway lines were laid in the valley. Many steps were taken to ensure good governance and to strengthen the relations between the State and the Centre. A number of schemes were started like, *Ummeed* or called *Aasha* today, meant for Women's Self Help Groups, *Udaan* meant for providing jobs to the educated unemployed, *Himayat* for providing jobs to school and college dropouts. Further referring to the curfew in the State being continued since 32-33 days, he expressed grief for the innocent people, including security personnel, who lost their lives and got injuries. He said that it was the duty of security forces to maintain law and order, however, if the limit was crossed by them, they have to face the criticism also. He urged the House to appeal to the people of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) to maintain peace so that they could work for their betterment and future. He also requested the Government to send an All-Party Delegation there at the earliest.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Swapan Dasgupta, a nominated

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* Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shamsher Singh Manhas, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Derek O' Brien, Sharad Yadav, Sitaram Yechury, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Munquad Ali, D.P. Tripathi, Ahmed Laway, K.T.S. Tulsi, Partap Singh Bajwa, Mir Mohammad Fayaz, Vivek K. Tankha, D. Raja, T.K.S. Elangovan, Ram Jethmalani, Abdul Wahab, Biswajit Daimary, Ramdas Athawale, Anil Desai, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Dr. Jitendra Singh, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. K. Keshava Rao and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

Member, said that the Parliament needed to evolve a national consensus on this pressing issue. He stated that the problem being faced in the Kashmir was somewhat qualitatively different from some of the problems faced by the State earlier as political turbulence was not new to the State. He said that there had been talks of development, equality, prosperity, but the country actually had come across a big emotional divide. Regarding Article 370, he said that it was thought that giving special status would facilitate the process of integration in the State, but some other would have thought about it differently as a mere call for pre-1953 status actually hardening their stance. It might have created an emotional scism. Referring to the reports about a local meeting speaking for Azadi and against establishment of Pandit or Sainik colonies, he said that such propaganda was being fuelled from across the border. He said that an attempt was being made to create a dual power in Kashmir today. He stated that having political dialogue, sending all-party missions was good, but nothing could be done if the hands of the executive were tied and their operational freedom was restricted. He said that to maintain the integrity of India certain harsh things were required to be done, but actually they would facilitate love and harmony.

Speaking on the issue, Dr. Karan Singh of the Indian National Congress expressed the urgent need to take steps to control the problem in Kashmir Valley as the situation had further deteriorated. He spoke strictly to stop the use of pellet guns and to find some other alternative as they were creating terrible turmoil and young people, who may not be involved, were becoming their target. He said that it was essential that law and order be restored in the State to have a proper civil administration. He further mentioned that 50 per cent of the State of J&K was not under the country's control and of that also vast portion of land had been either leased or in some way alienated to China. Hence, the matter was not just an internal matter of the country and had a major international aspect to it. In this view, he said, the process of dialogue should be continued. He added that his father had signed the same Instrument of Accession to become integral part of India which all other Princely States had signed. Other States subsequently merged, but J&K did not merge. The State's relationship with the rest of India was guided by Article 370 and the State Constitution; the State was given a Special Status. Plethora of Presidential Orders, Agreements, Commissions, and Conferences took place; some action had been taken, but there was still uncertainty with regard to exact status of J&K and its relationship with Indian history. He further added that, however, Kashmir Valley was going through crisis, other regions of the State

should not be brushed aside; they had their own problems and aspirations and overall settlement of J&K would have to be taken into consideration. He further urged the Government to do some ground work before sending an all-party delegation there. He stressed the need of an Empowered Group, which could take decisions and not just recommend.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, Shri Rajnath Singh, the Union Minister of Home Affairs, initially gave a broad account of the situation. He informed that he visited Srinagar and Anantnag on 23 and 24 July 2016 and had discussion with more than thirty delegations which comprised vegetable growers, boat owners, organisations of different communities, heads of development forums, etc. The Chief Minister, along with her entire Cabinet colleagues, and persons from all political parties also met him to discuss the situation. He informed that separatist leaders had called for a strike from 9 July and hence, markets remained closed due to the fear even when the curfew was lifted in between. He stated with conviction that existing situation in Kashmir had been the result of Pakistan sponsorship. He commended the efforts made by the Chief Minister to ensure the supply of basic amenities and things during this difficult situation. He assured everybody that the valley had sufficient stock of all commodities like sugar, LPG, kerosene oil, fruits, vegetables, etc. He informed that relaxation was being given in curfew for purchasing essential commodities. As regards medical facilities he informed that, till date, about 2,656 patients approached hospitals, of which 2,564 were discharged after treatment. About 100 patients were still admitted, out of which 51 patients were suffering from eye injuries. He said that, approximately 100 ambulances had been totally damaged due to stone-pelting, however, more than 400 ambulances had been working; about 8000 minor and major surgeries had been undertaken; team of eye surgeons from AIIMS, Delhi and Aditya Jyoti Hospital, Mumbai visited Srinagar and people who suffered eye injuries due to pellet guns were being adequately treated. Regarding use of nonlethal weapons, the Minister stated, he had formed an Expert Committee to work upon the matter and had directed to submit a report in two months. Regarding objections raised over Prime Minister not speaking in the House on the issue, he said that he had been speaking in the House as per the intent and feelings of the Prime Minister. He informed that, as requested by the Members, on 12 August an all-Party meeting would be convened and the Prime Minister himself would attend it. He further said that, as pointed, he did not believe that unemployment was the reason for such critical situation of the State as the problem of unemployment also prevailed in other states of the country. He said that further dialogues with Pakistan would primarily

focus on Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir and not on Kashmir issue. Informing about the efforts taken by the State Government, the Minister informed that the process of appointing youngsters had been initiated, the national highway development projects were being taken up on a fast pace, two 'AIIMS' and one IIM had been opened there and the children were getting more scholarships in comparison to what they were getting earlier. He further stated that nearly 14,500 children were getting scholarship and about 1,400 students of valley had got admission in engineering, nursing, medical and hotel management.

Thereafter, the resolution was adopted by the House to think over the grave situation in Kashmir and take effective steps immediately to resolve the situation, to appeal the people there to work towards peace and harmony, and to restore confidence among the people, particularly in youth through dialogue or a political process.

Statement regarding 7th Meeting of SAARC Home Ministers held in Pakistan on 4th August 2016: A statement was made by Shri Raj Nath Singh, the Union Minister of Home Affairs, on 5 August 2016 regarding 7th Meeting of SAARC Home Ministers held in Pakistan on 4 August 2016.

The Minister informed that the main agenda items of the meet were terrorism, smuggling of narcotic drugs, cyber crime and human trafficking. Most of the participating nations strongly condemned terrorism in all its manifestations. On India's behalf, he said, he laid special emphasis on the scourge of terrorism as it had been the biggest challenge to the peace and prosperity of South Asia. He stressed on the need to ensure that the terrorism was not glorified and patronized as one country's terrorist could not be a martyr or freedom fighter for any other. He pointed out that strongest possible steps need to be taken not only against terrorists and terrorist organizations, but also those individuals, institutions, organizations or nations that support them, to counter this menace. He further suggested that the ban imposed on the terrorists with due consent of the international community must be respected and terrorists should not be distinguished as good or bad terrorists; extradition of those involved in terrorist activities should be ensured so that they could not escape prosecution; SAARC convention on Mutual Assistance on Criminal Matters should be ratified by the countries who were not yet its signatories; Member states who had not yet given their acceptance to set up SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) and SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) should give their concurrence for the same. He further mentioned about a number of new initiatives taken in India such as "Track Child" and "Operation Smile". He

also apprised the SAARC members about the measures taken by the Indian Government for honest, transparent and accountable governance through schemes such as *"Jan Dhan Yojna"* and *"Aadhar".* He further declared technical assistance, for effective implementation of STOMD and SDOMD, and Capacity Building Programmes in India to strengthen drug control mechanisms of member States. Further, all member States agreed to participate in the second meeting of the High Level Group of Eminent Experts to strengthen the SAARC Anti-Terrorism Mechanism being hosted by India from 22 to 23 September 2016. The Minister further expressed hope to the Members that Pakistan, who still had to ratify the SAARC convention on Mutual Assistance on Criminal Matters and had yet to set up STOMD and SDOMD, would soon take action in this regard.

The Minister, replying to the queries made by the Members, said that the solidarity shown by the house on the issue of terrorism ensured that we would definitely succeed in uprooting the menace of terrorism completely from the country. Giving clarification regarding refusal by Pakistan authorities to cover his speech at SAARC, the Minister informed that it was true that the reporters of Doordarshan, ANI and PTI were not allowed to enter. As regards rumour of such precedents he said that he did not have any knowledge if his speech was blacked out deliberately or if there was any such precedent and he needed to consult External Affairs Ministry in this regard. On the issue of BSF requiring permission again and again, he clarified that instructions had been given to maintain restraint and not to initiate firing; however, if firing start from the other side, they would not need any permission to take action.

Calling Attention to Alleged Diversion of Money from Employees' Provident Fund to the Stock Market: On 2 August 2016, Shri Ahmed Patel of the Indian National Congress (INC) called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the alleged diversion of money from Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) to the stock market.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment refuted the charge of alleged diversion of money from the Employees Provident Fund to the stock market. He said that the Ministry of Finance had issued a notification on 2 March 2015 wherein the pattern of investment had been prescribed; and Para 52 of EPF Scheme mandated that the investment would be made in accordance with the notification of the Central Government. He clarified that the notification prescribed the minimum 5 per cent and maximum

15 per cent of investment in equity and equity-related instruments. He said that the EPF had social security amounts of workers' and as Chairman of the Central Board of Trustees, it was his paramount duty to safeguard the workers' interests. He stated that as per the prevailing situation and pattern of long-term investment in equity, in the world, the returns had been positive and encouraging. Also, investments had been made in the Exchange Traded Funds and not in share markets. Clarifying further on investment pattern he informed that 75 per cent of investment would be made in NIFTY and 25 per cent in Sensex. He informed that ₹3,561 crores were invested through Employees' Provident Fund in NIFTY and as on 30 June 2016, its market value was ₹3,839 crores giving absolute return of 7.79 per cent interest. Further, investments were being done through UTI also, apart from SBI, to maintain competitiveness. The Minister informed that before August 2015, ₹6 lakh crores were invested in equity, Government and corporate bodies and after that only ₹1.25 lakh crores were invested. He asserted that a very cautious approach had been followed in the process and indications were positive. The economic growth was picking up and the GDP was also increasing. He informed that as on 31 July 2016 the equity return was 12.1 per cent. While clarifying on inoperative accounts or unclaimed amounts, the Minister said that there were no unclaimed amounts in EPFO and there were only inoperative accounts having money worth ₹42,000 crores. He said that the Government had been giving interest to all inoperative accounts thus making them automatically operational. Under a new initiative named *Shram Suvidha Portal*, he informed, the Government was providing Unique Account Numbers to all EPF subscribers by linking them with Aadhaar cards. Stating that the Government was pro-worker, pro-progressive and pro-poor, he mentioned about the Bonus (Amendment) Act enacted by the Government. He expressed Government's commitment for the welfare of the workers.

Calling Attention to Situation Arising out of the Impasse in the Appointment of Judges in the High Courts and Supreme Court: On 9 August 2016, Shri Vivek K. Tankha called the attention of the Minister of Law and Justice, to the situation arising out of the impasse in the appointment of judges in the high courts and supreme court.

Replying to the queries of the members, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, the Minister of Law and Justice expressed Government's commitment to the independence of Judiciary. He informed that on 13 April 2015 the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act was brought into force and this Constitutional Amendment had completely removed the Collegium system. As per the new system, an Appointment Commission was to come into existence, consisting of the Chief

Justice, two senior Judges of the Supreme Court, the Law Minister, two eminent persons, one of SC/ST woman or a minority category person, and those two eminent persons were to be selected by a Collegium of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition or the biggest party in the Lok Sabha and the Hon'ble Chief Justice. Before the system could commence, the Act was challenged in the Supreme Court and all the appointments got stuck. The Minister said that the Collegium system was not in the Constitution and neither it had been created by an Act of Parliament. The Collegium system was a judge-made institution. He said that the crux of the judgement of the five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court, made on 16 December 2016, was that the NJAC Act was being annulled because the Law Minister was a part of the selection process. If a litigant was appearing before a Judge, who had been appointed by the Law Minister through the process, would have doubts about the impartiality of the Judge and therefore, it was violative of the basic structure. The two eminent persons would also be selected with the similar procedure, in violation of the basic structure. The Judges stated that even though the Parliament had passed the law with a 99.99 per cent support, it was violative of the basic structure. The Minister argued that all the files that pass through him go to the Prime Minister and the President; the Prime Minister was the central figure in the appointment of the President, the Vice-President, the three Chiefs of the Armed Forces, the CAG, the CVC, the Election Commissioners and the Chief Election Commissioner, after a consultation process; the Prime Minister had been given the mandate by the people of India to defend the country. He argued that when the Prime Minister could be entrusted with so much of trust by the people, why Prime Minister or the Law Minister could not be trusted in the appointment of a Judge. He further added that the judgement giving rise to Collegium system came in the year 1993 only and from 1950 till 1993, the Law Minister had been integral to the process and many times the Chief Minister was integral to the process. Some of the finest Judges of India were appointed through the process where the Law Minister used to play a part. He, however, emphasised that the Government had no intention to have a veto on the Judiciary. The Minister further pointed that the right to reframe the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) had been given by the Supreme Court itself to the Government and they had not taken the job *suo motu.* The Supreme Court had said that the present Collegium System needed improvement and had recommended to take suggestions from the public of India. The point was fairly taken and 3,500 suggestions came in this regard from which, after due collation, 1,450 suggestions were taken in. He further added that the Supreme Court Judgement

made by five judge bench on the Collegium System, itself pointed the need to make the present procedure broad-based, to reinforce the transparency mechanism, and to make the appointment process more predictable *i.e.* with an eligibility condition in a more proper manner. He quoted the judgement by Justice Madan B. Lokur, who formed the majority of the five judges, that '….the Executive had an equally-important participative role in the integrated process of appointment of Judges….. since it mortgaged its Constitutional responsibility of maintaining a check on what may be described as the erroneous decision of the Collegium'. Of the majority judges, Justice Kurien Joseph wrote, '…present Collegium system lacks transparency, accountability and objectivity…..deserving persons have been ignored wholly for subjective reasons…selection of patronised or favoured persons were made in blatant violation of the guidelines resulting in unmerited, if not, bad appointments…'. Thus, the majority of Judges viewed that the Government had a role to play. Hence, he clarified that the Government did not wish to exercise veto at all; but, in consultation process, the Government would continue to emphasise the need to improve the MoP. On the issue of reservation, the Minister said that at a stage a proper catalogue of good lawyers of the *dalit* community and the OBC community would be maintained so that a pool of those talented lawyers be pushed up for consideration. Further regarding the role of Chief Ministers, he informed that the MoP consisted the provision of consultation with the Chief Minister.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012*: On 19 July 2016, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya moved the Bill further to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, be taken into consideration. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for prohibition of the engagement of children in certain employments and for regulating the conditions of work of children in certain other employments. The Bill *inter alia* provided mainly for (i) the amendment of the long title of the said Act in view of the proposed provision to prohibit employment of children below fourteen years in all occupations and processes and the proposed provision to prohibit employment of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes set forth in the proposed Schedule; (ii) the insertion of

* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the table of the House on 4 December 2012.

a new definition of "adolescent" that means a person who has completed fourteenth year of age but not completed his eighteenth year; (iii) the amendment of the definition of "child" to provide that child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age or such age as may be specified in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, whichever is more; (iv) the amendment of section 3 of the said Act to prohibit employment of children in all occupations and processes except where the child helps his family after his school hours or helps his family in fields, home-based work, forest gathering or attends technical institutions during vacations for the purpose of learning, but does not include any help or attending technical institutions where there is subordinate relationship of labour or work which are outsourced and carried out in home; (v) empowering the Central Government to add or omit any hazardous occupations and processes from the Schedule to the proposed legislation; (vi) enhancing the punishment from imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, to imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, or with fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or with both, for employment or permitting any children to work in any occupations or processes in contravention of section 3. However, the parents or guardians of such children shall not be liable for such punishment unless they permit such children for commercial purposes; (vii) making offences under the proposed legislation cognizable notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; (viii) empowering the appropriate Government to confer such powers and impose such duties on a District Magistrate as may be necessary to ensure that the provisions of the proposed legislation are properly carried out, and (ix) empowering the appropriate Government to make periodic inspection or cause such inspection to be made, of the places at which the employment of the children is prohibited and the hazardous occupation or process are carried out, at such intervals as it thinks fit*.

In his reply to the queries of the Members**, the Minister said that

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* Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

** Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shadi Lal Batra, Ravi Prakash Verma, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Vivek Gupta, Rajaram, D. Raja, Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Madhusudan Mistry, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Smt. Jharna Das Baidya, Smt. Sarojini Hembram, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury and Smt. Kanimozhi.

it was a historic Bill with a landmark amendment. Firstly, the employment of children below the age of 14 years was banned in any establishment or occupation and secondly the bill was linked to the Right to Education Act of 2009. Further, a new category of persons called 'adolescent' was brought in who could not be employed in hazardous occupations. He said that the objective of the Bill was total eradication of child labour and the violation of the provisions of this Act was made a cognizable offence for an employer. However, violation by parents and guardians would call for penalty only. Regarding objections raised over the exception given to family and enterprise, he explained that while formulating a policy they have to go into the details of the entire issue and thereafter it should be implemented in the context of ground reality. A large number of occupations existed where the whole family and entire community depended on them *viz.* in farmers, artisans. The Minister clarified that the definition of 'family' included mother, father, brother and sister, and 'others' included brother and sister of father and mother. He stated that many poor kids lose parents and had to stay with their relatives. He further added that as per the guidelines, a child could help in family enterprise but after school hours. He said that India was a different country and it was important to consider and understand its social conditions. A child may have to help his parents at the shop and that would not be employee and employer relationship. Further, during the adolescent age i.e. between 15-18 years children were totally banned from hazardous occupations which were inflammable substances or explosives, mines and hazardous process. This had been made universal. He informed that provision had been made for creation of a Child Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund. Also, National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was being facilitated through more finance. Under this, as suggested, provision would be made for skill development and further employment. He further submitted to the House that the Bill was aligned with the statutes of the Indian Labour Organisation (ILO) Commission.

The motion for consideration of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 2012 and Clauses etc., as amended, was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Constitution (One Hundred And Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014*: On 3 August 2016, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley moved that the motion to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha and as reported

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* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was laid on the table of the House on 6 May 2015.

by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. He said that this was one of the most significant tax reforms in India in recent history. The idea about a uniform Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India was mooted by the Task Force headed by Dr. Kelkar in 2003. The Government considered it and put it into public domain for the first time in 2006. A formal Constitutional Amendment in this regard was introduced in the year 2011 itself but it could not be passed. The Bill was again introduced by the present Government and was approved by the Lok Sabha in 2015. Further the Bill was referred to a Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha. Also, the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers was consulted from time to time and dialogue with all major political parties was undertaken in this regard. The Bill sought to amend the Constitution *inter alia* for (i) subsuming of various Central indirect taxes and levies, so far as they relate to the supply of goods and services, (ii) dispensing with the concept of 'declared goods of special importance' under the Constitution, (iii) levy of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) on Inter-State transaction; (iv) levy of an additional tax on supply of goods, not exceeding 1 per cent in the course of inter-State trade or commerce to be collected by the Government of India for a period of two years, and assigned to the States from where the supply originates; (v) conferring concurrent power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax (GST); (vi) coverage of all goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, for the levy of GST; (vii) compensation to States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the GST for a period which may extend to five years; and (viii) creation of GST Council to examine issues relating to GST and make recommendations to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, exemption list and threshold limits. The Council shall function under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister and will have the Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance as member, along with the Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government. It is further provided that every decision of the Council shall be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting in accordance with the following principles: (a) the vote of the Central Government shall have a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast, and (b) the votes of all the State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting*.

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* Extract from the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

Replying to the debate*, Shri Arun Jaitley said that through GST the Government experimented with a new idea in a federal polity where pooled sovereignty of both the Central and State Governments would come in to have a uniform tax structure. He stated that India being a Union of States, both, Centre and States, needed to have effective stake in the tax structure. Further to have consensus on the matter, he informed, Standing Committee, represented by all political parties, suggested a new system where States must have two-third of the votes, Centre would have one-third of the votes, but the quorum required for succeeding should be three-fourth. So, both Centre and States would have a veto on each other compelling to work in consonance and reach an arrangement with minimum 75 per cent people agreeing. Further, GST Council was evolved which effectively represented all in the Council of States *i.e.* representatives of all the State Governments. So, the Council, along with the Central Government nominees, would take decisions. Parliament would make a law on the recommendation of the Council on matters like GST, to adjudicate between the States in case of transaction of goods amongst them or in case of compensation if a State is at loss as per the new Tax mechanism. Speaking about the effects after the implementation of GST he said that the system would be more efficient and compliant, avoidance of tax would become more difficult as one would be detected at some stage or the other. Further, there would be no cascading effect of tax on tax unlike now when a component is taxed at every stage of transaction. He pointed that the guiding principle behind the GST was that the tax rate should come down and States would collect what was essential for their present revenue requirement for social sector schemes and development activity. He said that as suggested by the Chief Economic Advisor, the States were not optimistic about the tax rate 16.9 per cent to 18.9 per cent. Also, the States maintained that since 2009, 2010 and 2011, not a single rupee was paid for GST as promised. Hence in 2014-15, as a pre-condition for dialogue, States were provided

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* Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri P. Chidambaram, Bhupender Yadav, Naresh Agrawal, A. Navaneethakrishnan, Derek O'Brien, Sharad Yadav, Sitaram Yechury, A.U. Singh Deo, Satish Chandra Misra, C.M. Ramesh, Praful Patel, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Vivek K. Tankha, Ajay Sancheti, Surendra Singh Nagar, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Garikapati Mohan Rao, K. Parasaran, Hishey Lachungpa, P. Bhattacharya, Mahesh Poddar, V. Vijayasai Reddy, T.K.S. Elangovan, Narendra Budania, Anil Desai, Naresh Gujral, D. Raja, Sanjay Raut, Ram Kumar Kashyap, Prem Chand Gupta, Biswajit Daimary, Anand Sharma, Abdul Wahab, Dr. Narendra Jadhav and Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

finance from Central Revenue for CST. Further, to allay their fear about any losses, the provision of compensation was brought in the 2014 Bill and States agreed on full compensation from the Centre for five years. Also, to re-ensure the same they asked to replace the word 'may' in the sentence "the Parliament may by law provide for compensation" to 'shall', of the Bill. While clarifying on apportionment of the revenue, he stated that if a State collected revenue and some part was credited to the Centre and the revenue was put in the consolidated fund of the Centre of State, it could only be disbursed after being ratified by Parliament through Appropriation Bill. To avoid this, provision was made for the apportionment of revenue at the computerized collection stage. In this regard, he referred to Article 269 and its sub-clauses. He further informed that the dispute redressal mechanism would be decided by the GST Council itself. He also informed that the 1 per cent additional tax on inter-State transfer of goods, sale of goods was brought in to satisfy the some manufacturing States who felt that since they had already invested crores in infrastructure, power, ports etc., consuming States would benefit. Also, some Members of Maharashtra expressed apprehension that if Entry Tax and Octroi (charges levied on products while entry into the State) were subsumed into the State GST, the State kitty would expand but the municipalities could be starved of funds. On this issue, the Minister referred to Article 243X of the Constitution which provided for empowering the municipalities to raise taxes. Also, as per the State GST law, State could consider providing a devolution since this anti-tax problem was made in the context of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Further, the issue was raised that could there be a Constitution amendment in which, after the Parliament had passed it and the State Governments had ratified it, the President would have power to alter some of its provisions even for a temporary period, as given in the Clause 21 of this Constitution Amendment. Clause 21 said, for a specified period, specified in the amendment itself, the President can pass an order altering any of the provisions if he finds that for better functioning. The Minister explained that this power was conferred on the President under Article 392 of the Constitution, and therefore, Clause 21 was in consonance. He informed that even 2011 Bill had an identical Clause, and most Constitutional Amendments carry this Clause so that in case of any difficulty with regard to their functioning, President could use his power.

The motion for consideration of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill 2014 and Clauses etc., as amended, was adopted and passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 5659 notices of Questions (3683 Starred and 1976 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 225 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2391 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. The total number of Starred Questions orally answered was 61. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 849.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. On an average 4.07 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum number of Questions orally answered in a single day was 9 on 10 May 2016 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 1 each on 25 April, 2 May and 9 May 2016.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 Questions each. However, 3 Questions each from the lists of 5 May and 6 May, 1 Question from the list of 9 May and 2 Questions from the list of 10 May 2016 were cancelled.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: 4 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussions were received; however, none of them was admitted.

Short Notice Questions: 3 notices of Short Notice Question were received and all of them were disallowed.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Abdul Gaiyur Qureshi, Shri F.M. Khan, Shri Onward L. Nongtdu, all former Members of Rajya Sabha and Shrimati Mahasweta Devi, eminent litterateur and Jnanpeeth awardee.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 18 July 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 13 August 2016. There were 14 sittings in all.

Financial Business: On 18 July 2016, the Supplementary Demands and Supplementary Appropriation was presented in the House. On 20 July 2016 the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2016-17 was voted and passed by the House.

On 26 July 2016, the Hon'ble Finance Minister presented the Budget Estimates for the year 2016-17.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following two Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (*i*) The Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2016; and (ii) The Assam Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2016.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of leading personalities.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

I

The Fourth Session (Second Part) of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 22 August 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 26 August 2016.

Legislative Business: During the Session, the following bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House. (*i*) The Delhi Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (*ii*) The Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2016

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Charti Lal Goel, former Speaker.

II

The Fourth Session (Third Part) of the Sixth Delhi Legislative

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Assembly commenced on 9 September 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Legislative Business: During the Session, 'The Delhi Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016' was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Financial Business: During the Session, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Manish Sisodia, presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year, 2016-17 which were considered and passed by the House.

III

The Fourth Session (Fourth Part) of the Sixth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 30 September 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of soldiers in the terrorist attack in Uri Sector of Jammu & Kashmir and of Shri Mukesh Kumar a Government school teacher, who was murdered in Nangloi.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

I

The Thirteenth Session of the Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly commenced on 25 July 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 12 August 2016. There were 15 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following 16 Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Goa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016; (ii) The Goa Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2016; (iii) The Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Bill, 2012; (iv) The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (v) The Goa Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (vi) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (vii) The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (viii) The Goa Value Added Tax (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2016; (ix) The Goa (Recovery of Arrears of Tax through Settlement) (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (x) The Goa Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2016; (xi) The Goa Staff Selection Commission Bill, 2016; (xii) The Goa Waste Management Corporation Bill, 2016; (xiii) The Goa Public Gambling

* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

(Amendment) Bill, 2016; (xiv) The Goa Regularization of Unauthorized Construction Bill, 2016; (xv) The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2016; and (xvi) The Goa (Allotment of Plots to Certain Displaced Persons) Bill, 2016

Financial Business: The General Discussion on the Budget for the Year 2016-17 was held from the 25 July to the 27 July 2016. Thereafter, the Chief Minister, Shri Laxmikant Parsekar replied to the debate.

86 Demands for Grants for the year 2016-17 were moved, on 28 and 29 July 2016 and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 August 2016, discussed, voted and passed. Thereafter, the corresponding–The Goa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016 (Relating to the Budget for the year 2016-17) was introduced, considered and passed on 12 August 2016.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2016-17 (First Batch) were presented, discussed, voted and passed by the House and the Corresponding–The Goa Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2016 (Relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2016-17) (First Batch) was introduced, considered and passed on 12 August 2016.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Pandu Vasu Naik, former Minister; Shri Shankar Laad, former Law Minister; Shri Vishwanath N. Arlekar, former State of BJP Unit President; Shri Janardhan Parab, veteran Marathi actor and theatre artist; Shri Narsinh Prabhu, veteran journalist and noted educationist; Shri Jayanand Matkar, veteran freedom fighter; Shri Sashikant Surlakar, an eminent theatre artiste; Shri Bhiko Naik, veteran freedom fighter; Sister Mary Jane Pinto, an epitome of humanity and an awardee of the prestigious Rajya Mahila Sanman Award; Shri Lourenco Fernandes, a renowned Tiatrist, lyricist, singer, actor and director of Tiatrs; Shri Krishnaji Desai, a noted social worker; Ms. Ashlesha Naik, former Councilor of Margao Municipal Council and an epitome of humanity; Shri Narendra Kamat, an eminent Litterateur and theatre artiste; Shri Manohar Pedmekar, an eminent educationist; Pandit Vasantrao Kadnekar, prominent singer from Jaipur Gharana, veteran Classical Singer; Shri Kashinath Manerikar, an eminent theatre artiste; Prof. R.G. Jadav, noted Marathi Literary critic and an eminent litterateur; Shri Richardo Vincent Rodrigues, noted Tiatrist; Shri Muhammad Ali, a boxing legend; Smt. Sulbhatai Deshpande, veteran actress; Prof. Shri Subhash Naik, an eminent educationist; Shri Julio Hilario Purificacao Rodrigues, noted Tiatr lyricist and composer; Advocate Shri Joe Antao, a renowned lawyer and a noted educationist; Shri Eknath Naik, an eminent artist; Shri Shantaram B. Mahadeshwar,

veteran freedom fighter; Shri Suresh Dattatray Gaitonde, noted Indian Yoga Guru; Shri Madhav Korde, veteran freedom fighter; Shri Alegre Antao, Tiatrist and stalwart of the Konkani stage; Mubarak Begum, a legendary singer; Shri Mohammad Shahid, a well known Indian Hockey player; Smt. Vasundhara Pendse Naik, veteran Sanskrit scholar and editor; Smt. Veena Sahasrabuddhe, a noted classical singer; Shri Tulsi Parab, a renowned Marathi poet; Shri Alvin Toffer, a noted American writer; Shri Razak Khan, a veteran actor; Smt. Mahashweta Devi, a eminent writer and a social activist; Shri Syed Hyder Raza, internationally acclaimed painter and artist; Smt. Arundhati Ghose, former Indian Ambassador to the United Nations; Shri Gary Marshall, an eminent film director, writer and actor; Dr. Ramchandra Chintamani Dhere, an eminent historian, analyst and writer; Shri Shivram Gawandaldar, freedom fighter; Shri Uttam Pawar, a poet and activist; Shri Prabhakar Patnekar, veteran freedom fighter; Shri Sanjeev Prabhudesai, a young film producer and an artiste; Shri Ramkant Shantaram Revankar, Ex-Chairperson of Marmugao Municipal Council; The victims of the bridge collapse at Mahad, Maharashtra.

II

The Fourteenth Session of the Sixth Goa Legislative Assembly commenced on 31 August 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Ratification of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014: On 31 August 2016, The Chief Minister, Shri Laxmikant Parsekar, moved the following motion of Resolution before the House:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of clauses (b) and (c) of the *proviso* to clause (2) of Article 368, proposed to be made by the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by both the Houses of Parliament."

Twenty member spoke on the Government Resolution and thereafter, the Resolution was put to vote and passed by the House.

Legislative Business: During the Session, 'The Goa (Allotment of Plots to Certain Displaced Persons) Bill, 2016' was introduced, considered and passed by the House.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Prof. Ravindra Ghavi, a well known

Marathi litterateur; Shri B.R. Khedkar, a veteran sculptor; Shri Jairam Prabhudesai, a veteran freedom fighter; Shri Damodar Pundalik Naik, a noted theatre artiste and social worker, Smt. Umabai Madhav Velingkar, a veteran freedom fighter; and Shri Vinayak G Kanitkar, a noted Marathi litterateur.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourteenth Session of the Tenth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 2 September 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 5 September 2016. There were 2 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Manipur Technical University Bill, 2016; (ii) The Dhanmanjuri University Bill, 2016; and (iii) The Manipur State Higher Education Council Bill, 2016.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Kishore Thapa, Former Member of Manipur Legislative Assembly from Kangpokpi Assembly Constituency.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

I

The Twelfth Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 12 July 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on 14 July 2016. There were 2 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) St. Joseph Catholic University (Nagaland) Bill, 2016; (ii) The Nagaland Salaries, Allowances and Other Facilities of the Chief Minister, Other Ministers, Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Deputy Speaker, Other Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly/Parliamentary Secretaries and Pension for Ex-Member (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2016; (iii) The Nagaland Salaries, Allowances and Other Facilities of the Chief Minister, Other Ministers, Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Deputy Speaker, Other Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly/Parliamentary Secretaries and Pension for Ex-Members Act, 2005 (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2016; and (iv) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016.

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* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Financial Business: Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demand for Grants for Regularisation of excess expenditure for the year 2011-12 was taken up. Demand Nos. 18, 31, 33, 34, 35, 42, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58, 67 and 78 were put to vote without discussion and passed.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri R. Lisen, Former Member of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

II

The Thirteenth (Special) Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 26 August 2016 and was adjourned *sine die* on the same day.

Ratification of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014: Minister of Parliamentary Affairs moved the following motion of the Government Resolution before the House:

"That this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of clauses (b) and (c) of the proviso to clause (2) of article 368 proposed to be made by the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by both the Houses of Parliament."

The Resolution was considered and passed by voice vote.

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Y. Shangyu, Former Member of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

9

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE NINTH SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.7.2016 to 12.8.2016
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	20
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	121 Hours 23 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	6 Hours and 31 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	18 Hours and 5 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	11
	(ii) Introduced	14
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	3
	(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	2
	(v) Discussed	13
	(vi) Passed	13
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(viii) Negatived	Nil
	(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
	(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	14
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	493
	(ii) Introduced	84
	(iii) Discussed	1
	(iv) Passed	Nil
	(v) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	2*
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	577

* Including 'The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014', as Passed by Rajya Sabha, which remained Part-discussed during Ninth Session.

8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notice received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	367
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	619
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
	(i) Notice received	149
	(ii) Admitted	4
	(iii) Discussion held	3
	(iv) Part-discussed	1
12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	2 (Same as Calling Attention)
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	—
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
	(i) Notice received	—
	(ii) Brought before the House	—
	(iii) Admitted	—
15.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	2 (Same as point no 12)
16.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	3
	(ii) Admitted	3
	(iii) Moved	1
	(iv) Adopted	1
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	6
	(ii) Admitted	6
	(iii) Moved/Discussed	1
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Part-discussed	1
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil

(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	Nil
20. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED, IF ANY, DURING THE SESSION	Nil
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	21,989
22. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	8,103+68 (School / Institutions)
23. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	400
(ii) Un-starred	4,600
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	1

24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	4
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	1	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of Women	3	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	–	–
v)	Committee on Ethics	–	–
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	5
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	–	–
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	1
ix)	Committee on Petitions	2	7
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	3

1	2	3	4
xi)	Committee of Privileges	–	–
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	–	–
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	–	–
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	4
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5	2
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	–	–
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub–Committee		
	(b) Sub–Committee on Amenities	2	–
xviii)	Library Committee	–	–
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	–	–
xx)	Rules Committee	–	–
	JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	4
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	2	–
	DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES		
i)	Committee on Agriculture	7	4
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	3	3
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	3	3
iv)	Committee on Defence	5	–
v)	Committee on Energy	6	2
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	2	1
vii)	Committee on Finance	4	3
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	3	–
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	3	3
x)	Committee on Labour	1	1
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	6	1
xii)	Committee on Railways	5	1
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	3	3
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	4	1
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	4	1
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	1	1

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND FORTIETH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	18.7.2016 to 12.8.2016
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	20 days
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	112 Hours and 59 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	19
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	45
	(ii) Introduced	1
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	12
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	1[1]
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	1[2]
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	1
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	1[3]
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	Nil
	(xi) Discussed	14
	(xii) Passed	16[4]
	(xiii) Withdrawn	1
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil

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1 The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on 12 August 2016. The JPC is being serviced by Lok Sabha Secretariat.

2 The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016 as introduced and pending in Lok Sabha, was referred by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in consultation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

3 The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Other Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was serviced by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

4 The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016 and the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016 could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and were deemed to have been passed by both Houses under Article 109(5) of the Constitution.

(xvi)	Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
(xvii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii)	Pending at the end of the Session	41
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	140
(ii)	Introduced	14
(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv)	Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	Nil
(vii)	Withdrawn	Nil
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	1[5]
(xii)	Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred	1[6]
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	44
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	110
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Notices received	63
(ii)	Admitted	6
(iii)	Discussions held	6
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	Statement made by Ministers	5

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[5] Shri Tiruchi Siva, Member-in-charge of the Bill had not concluded his speech while moving the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2015 (Amendment of Article 324) on 5 August 2016.

[6] Further proceeding on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was deferred on 5 August 2016 by the Deputy Chairman on an objection raised in the House and the Bill was referred to the Speaker, Lok Sabha under Rule 186(8) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha.

9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	1
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	2
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	2
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	8
(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	1
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	21
(ii) Admitted	15
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil

	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED IF ANY	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	6,467
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORs	7,736
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	733 passes issued on 18.7.2016
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	802 visitors visited on 19.7.2016
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	300
	(ii) Unstarred	3,101
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
22.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
23.	WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1st July to 30th Sept. 2016	No. of Reports presented during the 240th Session
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	4	4
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	5	Nil
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	1	Nil
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	1
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	2	Nil
Department-related Standing Committees:			
(x)	Commerce	3	Nil
(xi)	Home Affairs	5	1

(xii) Human Resource Development	3	1
(xiii) Industry	1	Nil
(xiv) Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	5	Nil
(xv) Transport, Tourism and Culture	3	3
(xvi) Health and Family Welfare	1	Nil
(xvii) Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	Nil	1
Other Committees:		
(xviii) Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(xix) Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(xx) Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	Nil

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE — 1

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED — Nil

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri T.G. Venkatesh	TDP	18.7.2016
2.	Shri Ram Jethmalani	RJD	-do-
3.	Shri Gopal Narayan Singh	BJP	-do-
4.	Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh	JD(U)	-do-
5.	Shri Sharad Yadav	JD(U)	-do-
6.	Shrimati Misha Bharti	RJD	-do-
7.	Shri Ram Vichar Netam	BJP	-do-
8.	Shrimati Chhaya Verma	INC	-do-
9.	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	BJP	-do-
10.	Shri Mahesh Poddar	BJP	-do-
11.	Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	BJP	-do-
12.	Shri K.C. Ramamurthy	INC	-do-
13.	Shri Vivek K. Tankha	INC	-do-
14.	Shri Anil Madhav Dave	BJP	-do-
15.	Shri P. Chidambaram	INC	-do-
16.	Shri Piyush Goyal	BJP	-do-
17.	Dr. Vikas Mahatme	BJP	-do-
18.	Shri Praful Patel	NCP	-do-
19.	Shri Sanjay Raut	SS	-do-

1	2	3	4
20.	Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe	BJP	-do-
21.	Shri Prasanna Acharya	BJD	-do-
22.	Shri Bishnu Charan Das	BJD	-do-
23.	Shri Bhaskar Rao Nekkanti	BJD	18.7.2016
24.	Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder	SAD	-do-
25.	Shrimati Ambika Soni	INC	-do-
26.	Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur	BJP	-do-
27.	Shri Om Prakash Mathur	BJP	-do-
28.	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu	BJP	-do-
29.	Shri Ramkumar Verma	BJP	-do-
30.	Shri R.S. Bharathi	DMK	-do-
31.	Shri T.K.S. Elangovan	DMK	-do-
32.	Shri Ashok Siddharth	BSP	-do-
33.	Shri Surendra Singh Nagar	SP	-do-
34.	Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad	SP	-do-
35.	Shri Sanjay Seth	SP	-do-
36.	Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla	BJP	-do-
37.	Shri Kapil Sibal	INC	-do-
38.	Shri Amar Singh	SP	-do-
39.	Shri Rewati Raman Singh	SP	-do-
40.	Shri Beni Prasad Verma	SP	-do-
41.	Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav	SP	-do-
42.	Shri Pradeep Tamta	INC	-do-
43.	Shri Sambhaji Shahu Chhatrapati	NOM.	-do-
44.	Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyan	AIADMK	19.7.2016
45.	Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan	AIADMK	-do-
46.	Shri R. Vaithilingam	AIADMK	-do-
47.	Shri A. Vijayakumar	AIADMK	-do-
48.	Shri Y.S. Chowdary	TDP	25.7.2016
49.	Chaudhary Birender Singh	BJP	2.8.2016
50.	Dr. Subhash Chandra	IND	3.8.2016

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S.No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Shri Abdul Gaiyur Qureshi	ex-Member
2.	Shri F.M. Khan	ex-Member
3.	Shrimati Mahasweta Devi	Eminent litterateur and Jnanpith awardee
4.	Shri Onward L. Nongtdu	ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	20.7.2016 to 20.7.2016 & 7.9.2016 to 8.9.2016	1+2	–	–	–	–	–
Assam L.A.	18.7.2016 to 13.8.2016	14	5(5)	–	816(812)	549(536)	92(92)
Bihar L.A.	29.7.2016 to 4.8.2016	5	14(14)	–	691(467)	(112)	64(5)
Bihar L.C.	29.7.2016 to 16.8.2016	6	(14)	–	236(1,228)	–	33(28)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	11.7.2016 to 19.7.2016 & 22.8.2016 to 22.8.2016	7+1	5(5)	–	670(370)	529(387)	–
Goa L.A.	25.7.2016 to 12.8.2016 & 31.8.2016 to 31.8.2016	15+1	16(14)	–	780(680)	1,827(1,770)	–
Gujarat L.A.	22.8.2016 to 23.8.2016	2	3(3)	–	–	2,208(726)	6
Haryana L.A.	26.8.2016 to 31.8.2016	4	15(15)	–	333(247)	101(57)	–
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Jharkhand L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka L.A.	4.7.2016 to 18.7.2016 & 23.9.2016 to 23.9.2016	8+1	13(13)	–	150(150)	1,552(1,395)	–
Karnataka L.C.	4.7.2016 to 18.7.2016 & 23.9.2016 to 23.9.2016	8+1	15(15)	–	474(225)	1,629(1,380)	–
Kerala L.A.*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	18.7.2016 to 29.7.2016 & 24.8.2016 to 24.8.2016	9+1	11(11)	–	1,969(1,706)	1,738(1,609)	1
Maharashtra L.A.	18.7.2016 to 5.8.2016 & 29.8.2016 to 29.8.2016	15+1	16(19)	–	11,284(676)	131(31)	10
Maharashtra L.C.	8.7.2016 to 8.7.2016, 18.7.2016 to 5.8.2016 & 29.8.2016 to 29.8.2016	17	1(8+1)	–	4,163(749)	3(3)	–
Manipur L.A.	2.9.2016 to 5.9.2016	2	3(3)	–	14(10)	5(5)	–
Meghalaya L.A.	9.9.2016 to 16.9.2016	5	5(5)	–	166(159)	12(12)	–
Mizoram L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nagaland L.A.	12.7.2016 to 14.7.2016 & 26.8.2016 to 26.8.2016	2+1	3(3)	–	–	–	–
Odisha L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Punjab L.A.	8.9.2016 to 14.9.2016	4	24(24)	–	171(129)	8(19)	–
Rajasthan L.A**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sikkim L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu L.A.	21.7.2016 to 2.9.2016	28	13(13)	–	(4,022)	(6,683)	11
Telangana L.A.	30.8.2016 to 30.8.2016	1	3(3)	–	–	–	–
Telangana L.C.	30.8.2016 to 30.8.2016	1	(3)	–	–	–	–
Tripura L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Uttarakhand L.A.	9.3.2016 to 22.3.2016	11	12(10)	–	(57)	(94)	–
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	22.8.2016 to 1.9.2016	7	17(18)	–	334(254)	311(242)	135(89)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	22.8.2016 to 22.9.2016	–	(20)	–	427(334)	48(48)	45(41)
West Bengal L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	22.8.2016 to 26.8.2016, 9.9.2016 to 9.9.2016 & 30.9.2016 to 30.9.2016	4+1+1	3(3)	–	80	105	–
Puducherry L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained Nil Report

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assam L.A.	4	–	2	–	–	2	5	2	3	–	1	1	3	1(1)	–	2[a]
Bihar L.A.	–	20(4)	11	10	–	15	10	14	27	–	10	11	54(3)	4	–	117[b]
Bihar L.C.	–	10	10	10(1)	1	–	9	10	–	10	9	11	–	1	–	100[c]
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2(2)	1	–	3(2)	2	3	(1)	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	5(1)[d]
Goa L.A.	2(2)	3	3	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	–
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	4	–	–	–	6(3)	2	5(2)+4	5	–	–	–	13	–	–	16(1)[e]
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	18	16	–	1	12	17	16	15(1)	–	5	–	23	–	–	57[f]
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jharkhand L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka L.A.	3	6	7(2)	2	–	7	8(1)	6(1)	10(1)	–	7	2	6	–	–	38(9)[g]
Karnataka L.C.	2	8	8	1(1)	5(3)	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	5[h]
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	2	3	4(1)	1	3	2	4	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	34(2)[i]
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	3(3)	6(3)	5(5)	2(2)	1	6(10)	2	4	5(2)	–	5	4	11	–	–	22(9)[j]
Maharashtra L.A.	1	–	5(1)	2(2)	6	8(2)	2(1)	7+3(1)	1	–	–	–	20(4)	–	4	11(4)[k]
Maharashtra L.C.	2	6(1)	–	2(2)	2(1)	8(2)	2(1)	7+3(1)	1	–	–	–	20(4)	–	–	11(4)[l]
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Meghalaya L.A.	2	–	5	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	2	4	1(1)	–	–
Mizoram L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nagaland L.A.	2	1(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained Nil Report

Odisha L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Punjab L.A.	2(2)	8	9	–	8	6	4	9	10	–	2	11	10	–	–	30[m]
Rajasthan L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–
Sikkim L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu L.A.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Telangana L.A.	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3[n]
Telangana L.C.	1(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5[o]
Tripura L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttarakhand L.A.	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	6(6)	14	10	–	3	4(5)	9(1)	3	2	–	–	–	4(1)	–	4(1)	15(3)[p]
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	–	3	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	45[q]
West Bengal L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	1	1	3	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15[r]
Puducherry L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

(a) OBC & MOBC–2

(b) Agricultural Industries Development Committee–11, Bihar Heritage Development Committee–11, Ethics Committee–10, Internal Resources Committee–12, Nivedan Committee–13, Women and Child Welfare Committee–9, Question & Calling Attention Committee–10, Tourism Development Committee–11, Zero Hour Committee–10, Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee–10 and Minority Welfare Committee–10

(c) Rajbhasha–10, Paper laid on the Table–9, Nivedan Committee–18, Committee on Zila Parishad–10, Question & Call Attention–11, Zero Hour Committee–11, Ethics Committee–10, Minorities Welfare Committee–11, Human Rights Committee–10.

(d) Question & Reference Committee–2, Committee Relating to the Exam of the Papers Laid on the Table–3 and Women & Children Welfare Committee–(1)

(e) Panchayati Raj Committee–10, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee–2 and Paper Laid on the Table Committee–4(1)

(f) Committee on Social Justice, W.C.D. & Welfare of SC/BC–14, Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions–13, Committee on Public Health, Irrigation & Power–13 and Committee on Food & Supplies–17

(g) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children–8(1), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table–8(1), Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities–9, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj–9(6), House Committee Regarding Nice Project–4, and House Committee Regarding Illegal Sand Mining–(1)

(h) Other Committees (Special House Committee constituted to review the issuance of Caste Certificate to Bhovi and Scheduled Caste Community)–5

(i) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens–3, Committee on Environment–4, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table–2, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities–3, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children & Physically Handicapped–3, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers–3, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs–3, Committee on Official Language–3, Committee on Local Fund Accounts–2, Committee on the Welfare of Non–Resident Keralites–3 and Subject Committee–5(2)

(j) Question & Reference Committees–5(7), Committee on welfare Woman / Children–5, Committee on Paper Laid on the Table–2(2), Agriculture Development Committee–7 , Ethics Committee–1 and Local bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee–2

(k) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)–2(2), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme–1, Catering Committee–1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women–1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes–4(1), Committee on Minority Welfare–1(1) and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals–1

(l) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)–2(2), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme–1, Catering Committee–1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women–1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes–4(1), Committee on Minority Welfare–1(1) and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals–1

(m) Committee on Papers Laid / To be laid on the Table of the House–14 Committee on Questions & References–5 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution–11

(n) Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled and the Old Aged–3

(o) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes–2, Committee on Welfare of Minorities–3

(p) Committee Relating to Examination of Audit Reports of the Local Bodies of the State–13(2), Panchayati Raj Committee–1(1) and Inquiry Committee on Dues Payment of the Employ of Modinagar Spinning Mill–1

(q) Committee on Reference & Question–3, Committee on Financial & Administrative delayed–13, Committee on Parliamentary Study–5, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature–6, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee–3, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation–5, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement–3, Committee on Regulation Review–4 and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti–3

(r) Question & Reference Committee–2, Committee on Environment–2, Spl. Inquiry Committee to probe alleged irregularities & Corruption in Bodies Administering the Games of Cricket & Hockey in NCT of Delhi–4, Spl. Inquiry Committee to investigate alleged illegal restoration of cancelled license of a Ration shop in Burari–2, Special Committee to investigate irregularities in award of a Contract to M/s ESP India Pvt. Ltd. By the Tpt. Deptt–1 and Committee on Municipal Corporations–4

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016)

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2016	26.7.2016
2.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016	29.7.2016
3.	The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2016	29.7.2016
4.	The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016	29.7.2016
5.	The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016	3.8.2016
6.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016	4.8.2016
7.	The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2016	4.8.2016
8.	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016	9.8.2016
9.	The National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016	9.8.2016
10.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016	10.8.2016
11.	The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016	12.8.2016
12.	The Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016	19.8.2016
13.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016	29.8.2016
14.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2016	8.9.2016
15.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016	8.9.2016

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016)

ASSAM

1. The Assam Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Assam Taxation (Liquidation of Arrear Dues) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Assam Taxation (on Specified Land) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
4. The Assam Appropriation (No-III) Bill, 2016
5. The Assam Appropriation (No-IV) Bill, 2016

BIHAR

1. Bihar Rajkoshiya Uttardayitva aur Budget Prabandhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
2. Bihar Bhudan Yagya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
3. Bihar Bhumi Sudhar (Adhiktam Seema Nirdharan tatha Adhishesh Bhumi Arjan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
4. Bihar Madya Nishedh aur Utpad Vidheyak, 2016
5. Bihar Mulyavardhit Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
6. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
7. Bihar Audyogik Nivesh Protsahan Vidheyak, 2016
8. Bihar Motor Vahan Karadhan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
9. Bihar Pashu Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2016
10. Bihar Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2016
11. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2016
12. Bihar Vidhi Nirsan (Jo Avashayak athva Susangat nahi rahgaye hain) Vidheyak, 2016
13. Bihar Lokayukta (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
14. Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016

CHHATTISGARH

1. Chhattisgarh Rajmarg (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
2. Chhattisgarh Chikitsa Sevak tatha Chikitsa Seva Sansthan (Hinsa tatha Sampatti ki Kshati ya Haani ki Roktham (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
3. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No. 3) Vidheyak, 2016
4. Chhattisgarh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016

5. Chhattisgarh Civil Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016

DELHI

1. The Delhi Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Delhi Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016

GOA

1. The Goa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016
2. The Goa Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2016
3. The Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Bill, 2012

*4. The Goa Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*5. The Goa Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2016

6. The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016
7. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Goa Value Added Tax (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. The Goa (Recovery of Arrears of Tax through Settlement) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
10. The Goa Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2016
11. The Goa Staff Selection Commission Bill, 2016
12. The Goa Waste Management Corporation Bill, 2016

*13. The Goa Public Gambling (Amendment) Bill, 2016

14. The Goa Regularization of Unauthorized Construction Bill, 2016
15. The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*16. The Goa (Allotment of Plots to Certain Displaced Persons) Bill, 2016

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Provision for Disqualification of Members of Local Authorities for Defection (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Gujarat Court-Fees (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Gujarat Professional Medical Educational Colleges or Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Fixation of Fees) (Amendment) Bill, 2016

HARYANA

1. The Haryana Right to Service (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*2. The Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

*3. The Haryana Sports Council Bill, 2016

*4. The Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2016

*5. Shri Krishna Ayush University Kurukshetra Bill, 2016

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* Bills Awaiting for Assent

6. The Haryana Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016
7. The Haryana Vishwakarma Skill University Bill, 2016
8. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Facilities to Members) Amendment Bill, 2016
9. The Haryana State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2016
10. The Haryana Law Officers (Engagement) Bill, 2016
11. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
12. The Haryana Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 2016
13 University of Health Sciences, Karnal, Bill, 2016

*14. The Haryana Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2016

15. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2016

KARNATAKA

1. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Karnataka State Open University (Amendment) Bill, 2016
4. The Karnataka Stamp (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016
6. The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2016
7. The Karnataka Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) and Certain other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari (Amendment) Bill, 2016
10. The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Bill, 2016
11. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016
12. The Karnataka Urban Development Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2016
13. The Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University Bill, 2016

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2016
2. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Dwitiya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2016
3. Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra mein Maal ke Pravesh par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
4. Madhya Pradesh Panchayat evam Gram Swaraj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
5. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2016
6. Madhya Pradesh Sahakari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
7. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-4) Vidheyak, 2016

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* Bills Awaiting for Assent

8. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-5) Vidheyak, 2016
9. Pandit S.N. Shukla Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2016
10. Madhya Pradesh Nagarpalika Vidhi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2016
11. Madhya Pradesh Bhumi Swami evam Battaidaar ke hiton ka Sanrakhshan Vidheyak, 2016

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2016
4. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2016
6. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
7. The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Third Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. The Maharashtra Metropolitan Region Development Authority Bill, 2016
10. The Maharashtra Electricity Duty Bill, 2016
11. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2016
12. The Maharashtra Highway (Amendment) Bill, 2016
13. The Maharashtra Repealing Bill, 2016
14. The Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016
15. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2016
16. The Maharashtra Legislative Council (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Minister's Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances, the Maharashtra Legislature Members' Pension and the Leaders of Opposition in Maharashtra Legislature Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2016

MANIPUR

1. The Manipur Technical University Bill, 2016
2. The Dhanamanjuri University Bill, 2016
3. The Manipur State Higher Education Council Bill, 2016

MEGHALAYA

1. The Contingency Fund of Meghalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Meghalaya State Language (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2016
4. The Meghalaya Parliamentary Secretaries (Appointment, Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provision) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya (Member's Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2016

NAGALAND

1. The Nagaland Salaries, Allowances and other Facilities of the Chief Minister, other Ministers, Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Deputy Speaker, other Members of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly / Parliamentary Secretaries and Pension for Ex-Member (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016

*3. St. Joseph Catholic University (Nagaland) Bill, 2016

PUNJAB

*1. The Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Amendment Bill, 2016

*2. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

*3. The Pepsu Townships Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*4. The Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*5. The Punjab Rural Development (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

*6. The Prisons (Punjab Amendment) Repeal Bill, 2016

*7. The Punjab Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*8. The Punjab Compulsory Registration of Marriages (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*9. The Punjab Laws (Special Provisions) Bill, 2016

*10. The Punjab State Commission for Minorities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

*11. The Khalsa University Bill, 2016

*12. The Sri Guru Ram Das University of Health Sciences Bill, 2016

*13. The Punjab Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

*14. The Amritsar Culture and Tourism Development Authority Bill, 2016

*15. The Punjab State Commission for Scheduled Castes (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*16. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Amendment Bill, 2016

*17. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016

*18. The Punjab Right to Service (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*19. The Punjab Municipal Corporation (Third Amendment) Bill, 2016

*20. The Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

*21. The Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion Bill, 2016

*22. The Punjab State Legislature Members (Pension and Medical Facilities Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2016

*23. The Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*24. The Indian Stamp (Punjab Third Amendment) Bill, 2016

TAMIL NADU

1. The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016

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* Bills Awaiting for Assent

3. The Tamil Nadu Government Servants (Condition of Service) Bill, 2016
4. The Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility (Amendment) Bill, 2016
5. The Tamil Nadu Music and Fine Arts University (Amendment) Bill, 2016
6. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2016
7. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2016
8. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2016
9. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2016
10. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2016
11. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 2016
12. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 2016
13. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 9) Bill, 2016

TELANGANA

*1. The Telangana Taxing Statutes (Providing for Constitution of State Level Authority of Clarification and Advance Rulings) (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*2. The Cyberabad (Metropolitan Area) Police (Amendment) Bill, 2016

*3. The Telangana Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 2016

UTTARAKHAND

1. The Uttarakhand Residential University Bill, 2016
2. The Uttarakhand Appropriation Bill, 2016
3. The Uttarakhand (The Uttar Pradesh Nagar Nigam Adhiniyam, 1959) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
4. The Uttarakhand Consolidation of Holdings and Provision Bill, 2016
5. The Uttarakhand Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Bill, 2016
6. The Uttarakhand Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
7. The Uttarakhand Reforms, Regularization, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Prevention of Encroachment of Slums Located in the Urban Local Bodies of the State Act, 2016
8. The Uttarakhand Entertainment and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. The Ras Bihari Bose Subharti University Bill, 2016
10. The Uttarakhand Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
11. The Uttarakhand Anti Littering and Anti Spitting Bill, 2016
12. The Himalaya Garhwal University Bill, 2016

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas (Amendment) Bill, 2016
2. The Uttar Pradesh Homeopathic Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 2016
3. The Uttar Pradesh Criminal Law (Composition of Offences and Abatement of

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* Bills Awaiting for Assent

Trials) Bill, 2016

4. The Uttar Pradesh Madarsa (Payment of Salaries of Teachers and other Employees) Bill, 2016
5. The Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Panchayats and Zila Panchayat (Sanshodhan) Bill, 2016
6. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary of 2016-17) Bill, 2016
7. The Uttar Pradesh Apartment (Promotion of Construction, Ownership and Maintenance) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
8. The Uttar Pradesh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
9. Bennet University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2016
10. The Allotment of Houses Under Control of the Estate Department Bill, 2016
11. The Amity University Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 2016
12. The Bareilly International University, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2016
13. Sanskriti University, Chata Mathura, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2016
14. The Era University Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2016
15. The Uttar Pradesh State University (Amendment) Bill, 2016
16. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Member's Emolument) (Amendment) Bill, 2016
17. The Mohammad Ali Jauhar University (Amendment) Bill, 2016
18. The IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh Bill, 2016

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

Goa LA–Select Committee on 'The Goa School Education (Amendment) Bill, 2014–2

Maharashtra LA–Joint Committee on LA Bill No. XVI of 2016

The Maharashtra Public Universities Bill, 2016–4

Uttar Pradesh LA–Joint Committee relating to Women & Child Welfare–4(1)

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
			UNION GOVERNMENT		
1.	The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Ordinance, 2016	28.8.2016	Yet to be laid	—	—
			GOA		
1.	The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	—	27.7.2016	—	The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was passed on 11.8.2016
2.	The Goa Regularization of Unauthorized Construction Ordinance, 2016	—	26.7.2016	—	The Goa Regularization of Unauthorized Construction Bill, 2016 was passed on 11.8.2016
			HARYANA		
1.	The Court Fees (Haryana Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	15.7.2016	26.8.2016	31.8.2016	Replaced by Legislation

MAHARASHTRA

1.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	5.7.2016	18.7.2016	28.8.2016	—
2.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	—	—	—
3.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	—	—	—
4.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	—	—	—
5.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	—	—	—
6.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Second Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	—	—	—
7.	The Maharashtra Water Resources Authority (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	—	—	—
8.	The Maharashtra Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Continuance) Ordinance, 2016	30.8.2016	—	—	—
9.	The Maharashtra Settlement of Arrears in Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	17.9.2016	—	—	—

		PUNJAB			
1.	The Punjab Right to Service (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	2.3.2016	14.9.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation on 14.9.2016
2.	The Punjab Value Added Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	12.8.2016	9.9.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation on 14.9.2016
3.	The Khalsa University Ordinance, 2016	12.8.2016	14.9.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation on 14.9.2016
4.	The Sri Guru Ram Das University of Health Sciences Ordinance, 2016	16.8.2016	14.9.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation on 14.9.2016
		TELANGANA			
1.	The Cyberabad (Metropolitan Area) Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 2016	23.8.2016	30.8.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation
		UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Bennet Vishwavidyalaya, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh Adhyadesh, 2016	7.8.2016	23.8.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The IIMT University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh Ordinance, 2016	7.8.2016	23.8.2016	—	Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE), (AS ON 30.9.2016)

States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIA DMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI (M)	YSR CP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIU DF	JKP DP	RLSP	AD
Andhra Pradesh	25	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assam	14	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Bihar	40	22	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–
Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Goa	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gujarat	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haryana	10	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Jharkhand	14	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka	28	17	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerala	20	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madhya Pradesh	29	24*	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maharashtra	48	23	2	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manipur	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meghalaya	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mizoram	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nagaland	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Odisha	21	1	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Punjab	13	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Rajasthan	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sikkim	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu	39	1	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Telangana	17	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tripura	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttarakhand	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttar Pradesh	80	71	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
West Bengal	42	2	4	–	32	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chandigarh	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Daman & Diu	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NCT of Delhi	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lakshadweep	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puducherry	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	543	278*	45	37	32	20	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	5	4	4$	4	3	2	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015

$ Includes one member (Shri Rajesh Ranjan Yadav) who has been expelled from the party with effect from 7.5.2015

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	INLD	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	AIMEIM	AINRC	CPI(M)	KC	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	SWP	IND	TOTAL	VACANCIES
Andhra Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Assam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	1
Bihar	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–
Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
Goa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Gujarat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–
Haryana	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Jammu & Kashmir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1
Jharkhand	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
Karnataka	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–
Kerala	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	20	–
Madhya Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27*	1
Maharashtra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	48	–
Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Mizoram	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Odisha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–
Punjab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–
Rajasthan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
Sikkim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Tamil Nadu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	39	–
Telangana	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–
Tripura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Uttarakhand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Uttar Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–
West Bengal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	2
UNION TERRITORIES																		
A & N Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Daman & Diu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	1	–
NCT of Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Puducherry	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	537*	5

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015

Abbreviations used for Parties:

BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY (BJP); INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC); ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM (AIADMK); ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS (AITC); BIJU JANATA DAL (BJD); SHIV SENA (SS); TELUGU DESAM PARTY (TDP); TELANGANA RASHTRA SAMITHI (TRS); COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST) [CPI(M)]; YUVAJANA SRAMIKA RYTHU CONGRESS PARTY (YSRCP); LOK JAN SHAKTI PARTY (LJSP); NATIONALIST CONGRESS PARTY (NCP); SAMAJWADI PARTY (SP); AAM ADMI PARTY (AAP); RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL (RJD); SHIROMANI AKALI DAL (SAD); ALL INDIA UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (AIUDF); JAMMU & KASHMIR PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY (JKPDP); RASHTRIYA LOK SAMTA PARTY (RLSP); APNA DAL (AD); INDIAN NATIONAL LOK DAL (INLD); INDIAN UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE (IUML); JANATA DAL (SECULAR) [JD(S)]; JANATA DAL (UNITED) [JD(U)]; JHARKHAND MUKHTI MORCHA (JMM); ALL INDIA MAJLIS-E-ITTEHADUL MUSLIMEEN (AIMEIM); ALL INDIA N.R. CONGRESS (AINRC); COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (CPI); KERALA CONGRESS (M) [KC(M)]; NAGA PEOPLES FRONT (NPF); NATIONAL PEOPLES PARTY (NPP); PATTALI MAKKAL KATCHI (PMK); REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY (RSP); SIKKIM DEMOCRATIC FRONT (SDF); SWABHIMANI PAKSHA (SWP) & INDEPENDENTS (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 14 DECEMBER 2016)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6[a]	–	11	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
3.	Assam	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[b]	–	7	–
4.	Bihar	16	–	5	–	–	9	–	–	–	2[c]	–	16	–
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
6.	Goa	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
7.	Gujarat	11	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
8.	Haryana	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[d]	1	5	–
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[e]	–	4	–
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[f]	1	6	–
12.	Karnataka	12	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[g]	1	12	–
13.	Kerala	9	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2[h]	–	9	–
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
15.	Maharashtra	19	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	9[i]	1	19	–
16.	Manipur	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
18.	Mizoram	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
19.	Nagaland	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[j]	–	1	–
20.	Odisha	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8[k]	1	10	–
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3[l]	–	7	–
22.	Rajasthan	10	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–

23.	Sikkim	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1[m]	–	1	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	1	4[n]	–	18	–
25.	Telangana	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4[o]	–	7	–
26.	Tripura	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31	3	3	19	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	31	–
29.	West Bengal	16	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	12[p]	–	16	–
Union Territories														
30.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
31.	Puducherry	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
32.	Nominated	12	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9[q]	–	12	–
	TOTAL	245	60	55	19	8	10	13	6	1	68	5	245	–

Others
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP–4, TRS–1, YSRCP–1
(b) BPF–1
(c) RJD–2
(d) INLD–1
(e) J&K PDP–2
(f) RJD–1, JMM–1
(g) JD(S)–1
(h) KC(M)–1, IUML–1
(i) NCP–5, SS–3, RPI(A)–1
(j) NPF–1
(k) BJD–8
(l) SAD–3
(m) SDF–1
(n) DMK–4
(o) TDP–2, TRS–2
(p) AITC–12
(q) Nominated–9

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats (Actual)	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Inde-pendent	Total (Present)	Vacan-cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.	60	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	43[a]	2	59	1
Assam L.A.	126	25	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	39[b]	1	125#	–
Bihar L.A.	243	27	53	–	–	–	–	71	–	88[c]	4	243	–
Bihar L.C.	75	6	22	–	2	–	–	28	–	10[d]	4	72#	–
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	–	–	–	1	–	–	1[e]	1	91	–
Goa L.A.	40	9	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	5[f]	5	40	–
Gujarat L.A.	182	57	121	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	182	–
Haryana L.A.	90	17	46	–	–	–	1	–	–	21[g]	5	90	–
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jharkhand L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka L.A.	225	123	44	–	–	–	–	–	40	9[h]	9	225	–
Karnataka L.C.	75	30	23	–	–	–	–	–	12	1[i]	5	71	4
Kerala L.A.	140	22	1	59	19	2	–	–	3	29[j]	6	141#	–
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	230	57	164	–	–	–	4	–	–	2[k]	3	230#	1
Maharashtra L.A.	288	42	122	1	–	41	–	–	–	75[l]	7	288	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	19	16	–	–	26	–	–	–	11[m]	6	78	–
Manipur L.A.	60	45	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	7[n]	–	55	5
Meghalaya L.A.	60	30	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	15[o]	11+2	60	–
Mizoram L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Nagaland L.A.	60	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	47[p]	8	60	–
Orissa L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Punjab L.A.	117	42	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	60[q]	3	117	–
Rajasthan L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sikkim L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	224[r]	–	232	1+2
Telangana L.A.	119	19	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	93[s]	1	120#	–
Telangana L.C.	40	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	30[t]	–	39	1
Tripura L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	26	26	–	–	–	2	–	–	5[u]	–	59#	–
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	29	41	–	–	1	80	–	–	246[v]	6	403	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	7	–	–	–	15	–	–	74[w]	2	100	–
West Bengal L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	67[x]	–	70	–
Puducherry L.A.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report

Information as received from the State/Union Territory Legislature

a) Peoples Party of Arunachal–43

b) AGP–14, AIUDF–13 and BPF–12

c) Rashtriya Janata Dal–80, Lok Jan Shakti Party–2, Rashtriya Lok Samta Party–2 Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)– 3 and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)–1

d) Chairman–1, Deputy Chairman–1, RJD–7 and LJP–1

e) Nominated–1

f) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party–3 and Goa Vikas Party–2

g) Hon'ble Speaker–1, Indian National Lok Dal–19, and Shiromani Akali Dal–1

h) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party–3, Karnataka Janatha Paksha–2, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha–1, Karnataka Makkala Paaksha–1, Speaker–1 and Nominated–1

i) Chairman–1

j) Congress (Secular)–1, Kerala Congress(B)–1, National Secular Conference–1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee–1, Indian Union Muslim League–18, Kerala Congress(M)–6 and Kerala Congress (Jacob)–1

k) Chairman–1 and Nominated–1

l) Shivsena Party–63, Peasant's and Workers Party–3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi–3, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin–2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena–1, Samajwadi Party–1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh–1, and Rashtriya Samaj Party–1

m) Shivsena–8, Lokbharti–1, Peasants and Workers Party of India–1, and People Republican Party–1

n) Manipur State Congress Party–5, Lok Jan Shakti Party–1 and One Member was disqualified but as per Hon'ble Court order, the member is allowed to attend the sittings of the House–1

o) North East Social Democratic Party–1, United Democratic Party–8, National People's Party–2 and Hill State People's Democratic Party–4

p) Naga Peoples Front–47

q) Shiromani Akali Dal–60

r) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam–132, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam–89, Indian Union Muslim League–1, Nominated–1 and Speaker–1

s) Telangana Rashtra Samithi–82, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen–7, Telugu Desam Party–3 and Nominated–1

t) Telangana Rashtra Samithi–20, All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen–2, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union–2 and Nominated–6

u) U.K.D.–1, Others–3 and Nominated–1

v) Samajwadi Party–229, Rashtriya Lok Dal–8, Peace Party–4, Kaumi Ekta Dal–2, Apna Dal–1, Itteehaad-E-Millat Kausil–1 and Nominated–1

w) Samajwadi Party–64, Rashtriya Lok Dal–1, Shikashak Dal (Non-Political)–5, Independent Group–4

x) Aam Aadmi Party–67

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